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OF NEW YORK

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Steel mill operations have contracted. Otherwise there is little change in business activity. Commodity prices have declined. The banking situation is one of pronounced contraction in spite of the recent reversal of official policy. The current shrinkage in earning power of the public utilities, though it receives special attention, is apparently merely a phase of an underlying condition affecting all American corporations.

IN the week ended May 28 there were extremely narrow changes in the various components of the weekly business index, except in the case of cotton mill activity, which continues to fluctuate in a range of six or seven points a week in a generally horizontal movement, suggesting that some mills may be curtailing production on alternate weeks.

In the week ended June 4 it looks as if the most important change has been in the index of steel ingot production. According to the American Metal Market the rate of operations is about 30 per cent of capacity, which would be little more than an ordinary seasonal decline from its estimate of 31 per cent for the previous week. According to The Iron Age, however, the rate has fallen to 25 per cent. This would carry our adjusted index to about 33 per cent of estimated normal, or the lowest level since Sept. 22, 1934. The Iron Age observes that this reduction goes further than the effect of the holiday, "the report being general that incoming orders during the last half of May were definitely below those of the first half."

Curiously enough, this renewed decline in the steel industry coincides with the successful offering by the United States Steel Corporation of \$100,000,000 in ten-year debentures. A few years ago Wall Street rejoiced when the Steel Corporation paid off its funded debt. Wall Street now rejoices when the corporation incurs a new funded debt. But that is quite in keeping with the spirit of the times.

Commodity prices in general have had another poor week. Our wholesale price index shows a further decline. Our sensitive price index shows a further decline. Commodities which ordinarily fluctuate concurrently with business activity con-

tinued to decline until the last day of May.

In the steel industry the only source of demand which, apparently, is preventing the rate of operations from falling to the record low levels of the Summer of 1932 is, as suggested in these columns several months ago, structural work. Much of this comes from Federal expenditures.

As shown by the chart of member-bank credit (see next page), the banking situation in general is one of continued deflation despite the hopes of the Administration that its recent reversal of policy would turn the vicious spiral of deflation into a virtuous spiral of inflation (with apologies to the quidnuncs and to our readers for this theft of the quidnuncs' phraseology). There has been no rush of borrowers to the banks following the recent artificial lifting of excess reserves, or, if there has been, it has been more than offset by an even greater rush of borrowers to pay off loans, as shown by the continued decline in both commercial and security loans by the reporting member banks.

Neither has there been any tremendous rush of bankers to buy government bonds, despite assertions to the contrary. Total reporting member-bank holdings of government bonds reached a high record of \$10,799,000,000 on July 1, 1936, whence they declined to \$8,934,000,000 on March 30, 1938. On May 11, 1938, the total was \$9,361,000,000, an increase of \$427,000,000. On May 25, 1938, the total was \$9,307,000,000, a decrease of \$54,000,000, leaving a net increase to date since March 30, 1938, of \$373,000,000, not a large gain when contrasted with the decline of \$1,865,000,000 that occurred between July 1, 1936, and March 30, 1938.

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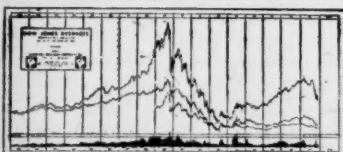
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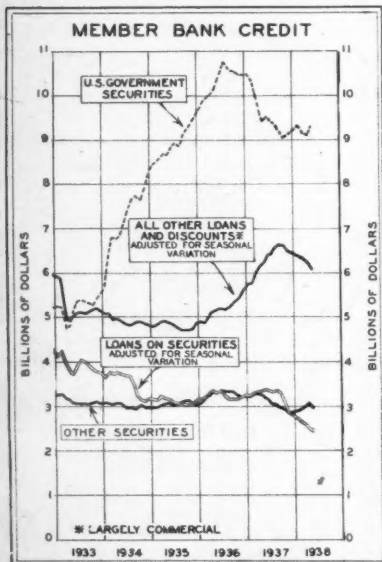
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000 in the two weeks ended May 25, 1938, is, of course, conjectural, especially in view of the fact that concurrently there was a decrease of \$53,000,000 in other securities, a decrease of \$79,000,000 in commercial and agricultural loans and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in stock market loans, offsetting which there were only negligible increases in a few other items. One conjecture might be that, if the spend-bill goes through, the Treasury will have to do some heavy borrowing, which will mean heavy sales of bonds to banks, which may mean that the banks are none too keen to increase their portfolios of governments now.

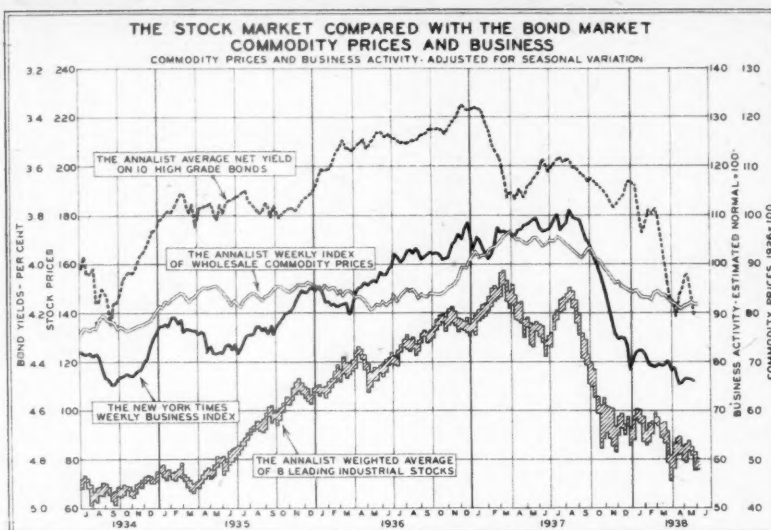
Elsewhere in this issue I have attempted to analyze the position of the electric light and power industry from the standpoint of the trend of net income in relation to gross income. The showing is not a favorable one for the period since 1933



But the utility industry perhaps should not feel too badly about the matter, because the trend toward a decreasing ratio of net to gross is apparently present throughout a major portion of American industry. From the accompanying table, taken from Statistics of Income, one can see that taking all the active corporations in the country, net income after taxes in 1935 was only 0.8 per cent of gross income, whereas in 1922, when gross income was almost exactly \$13,000,000,000 lower, net income was 3.9 per cent of gross. Another significant comparison is obtained by observing that in 1934 gross income was almost exactly the same as in 1922, but that in 1922 net income after taxes amounted to nearly four billion dollars, whereas in 1934 there was a net loss of more than half a billion.

The situation may be shown graphically by the same method as the one used on another page with respect to the electric light and power industry, namely by plotting net against gross, as on the accompanying chart. It will be observed that when plotted in this fashion the points showing the relation of net to gross in the period 1920 to 1929 form an approximation to a straight line, or to a gentle curve, which would represent the trend of earning power of all American corporations in relation to their gross income.

For 1930, 1931 and 1932, as might be expected for a period of rapidly falling production and prices, the points fall far to the left of this normal line. Beginning in 1933 and continuing through 1935, the points form an approximation to another line which, however, is much to the left of the line representing the normal 1920-29 relationship. There would seem to be only one conclusion to be derived from this showing, namely, that in the 1933-35 recovery in business the earning power of American industry was substantially weaker than in the 1921-29 period.



Whether anything approaching the 1920-29 relationship was resumed in 1936 or 1937 is impossible to say, because the statistics of income for those years are not

One may hazard the guess, furthermore, that this apparent decline in the earning power of American industry has fallen with particular hardship on small busi-

All Corporations in the United States

(Thousands of Dollars)

	Gross Income	Net Income	Federal Taxes	Net After Taxes	Per Ct. of Gross
1919	99,918,754	8,415,872	2,175,342	6,240,530	6.2
1920	118,205,563	5,873,231	1,625,235	4,247,996	3.6
1921	91,249,273	457,829	701,576	-243,747	...
1922	100,320,515	4,770,035	783,776	3,986,259	3.9
1923	118,563,663	6,307,974	937,106	5,370,868	4.5
1924	119,229,494	5,382,726	881,550	4,481,176	3.8
1925	134,260,149	7,621,056	1,170,331	6,450,725	4.8
1926	142,129,853	7,504,693	1,229,797	6,274,895	4.4
1927	144,398,352	6,510,145	1,130,674	5,379,471	3.7
1928	152,781,514	8,226,617	1,184,142	7,042,475	4.6
1929	160,621,509	8,739,758	1,193,436	7,546,322	4.7
1930	136,062,059	1,551,218	711,704	839,514	0.6
1931	107,515,239	-3,287,545	398,994	-3,686,539	...
1932	81,083,738	-5,643,574	285,576	-5,929,150	...
1933	83,642,421	-2,547,367	423,068	-2,970,435	...
1934	100,531,253	94,170	596,048	-501,878	...
1935	113,336,170	1,685,949	735,125	950,824	0.8

Source: Statistics of Income, except the last two columns, which were computed by The Annalist.

yet available; but from the known facts of the 1936-37 situation, especially those concerned with the rise in taxes, wages and other costs of doing business, it would appear improbable.

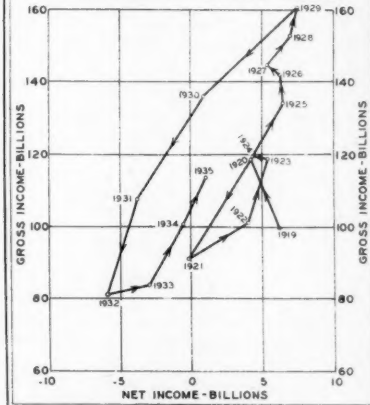
nesses. This is particularly ironical in view of the solicitude which the present Administration has professed for the underdog. Nevertheless there seems to be considerable evidence, at least with respect

to some of the largest individual corporations for which figures are available, that it is the large business units that not only have been the ultimate beneficiaries of the present Administration's profligate spending and lending, but also have shown an amazing ability to offset increased costs by some means or other.

It may well be doubted, on the other hand, whether the executives of large corporations are in any mood to be greatly gratified over their achievements in this respect. The total volume of business they are able to transact under present conditions is so small that it is difficult to obtain any profit at all, and there are some large corporations that, because of the nature of the businesses they are engaged in, are virtually powerless to reduce operating expenses sufficiently to counterbalance this reduced volume.

Executives of large corporations, moreover, may well suspect that if the policies of the Washington planners have indeed put the smaller business man at a disadvantage, such a result has been entirely unintentional on the part of the Administration. The most important indications that this is the case are to be found in the renewed anti-trust activity of the Department of Justice, with particular reference to the announced intention of Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, to use criminal as well as civil procedures.

ALL CORPORATIONS: RELATION OF NET INCOME TO GROSS INCOME



Suited his action to his word, Mr. Arnold has obtained indictments against the three largest automobile companies, their finance affiliates and a large number of officials, including Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Edsel Ford and Walter P. Chrysler. The indictments are said to allege that these companies conspired toward stifling and interfering with interstate commerce for promotion of monopoly, and that their action caused irreparable damage to small automobile finance companies.

Now anybody who knows anything about what is going on knows that some of the practices of some of the smaller finance companies have been malodorous, to put it mildly. It looks to me as if one logical reason why the big three finance companies have grown great would be that they have placed their lending operations and other dealings with the public on a fair and honorable basis. If one result of this is indeed the promotion of monopoly, it would not be difficult to find many individuals, especially among the "lower one-third," who would prefer that to financial victimization. In any case, it would seem difficult to find anything more than political justification for bringing indictments against such men as Messrs. Sloan, Ford and Chrysler, in view of the fact that such action tends in the minds of the public to place them on a plane with common criminals; and as for its effect on business and on financial confidence, it would appear to constitute something strikingly remote from the numerous programs for business-government cooperation of which much has been heard of late.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

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NEXT WEEK

The Diesel Engine Industry.

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A Program for Business-Government Cooperation Under The Holding Company Act

By WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission

THE purpose of this article is to outline a specific program for cooperation between business and Government in the financial rehabilitation of a substantial part of the utility industry. The project is to unfreeze, by means of recapitalization, the capital structures of many units of this vast industry, substantially a half of which, measured by assets, is now bogged down in a morass of accumulated unpaid dividends amounting to some \$432,000,000 on about a billion and three-quarters par value of preferred stock. Substantially 46 per cent of the \$3,860,000,000 of the preferred stocks of registered holding companies and their subsidiaries outstanding in the hands of the public are in arrears.

The correction of this situation will serve the three-fold purpose of opening the way for resumption of dividends, of facilitating new financing for construction, and of creating sound financial structures on which to build for the future.

The implications of these figures must be faced. They do not appear to have been faced even by the industry. In effect, they virtually forbid equity financing to about half the industry, since, plainly enough, investors will not invest without hope of return. They preclude the use of earnings for dividend payments, since, often, companies which cannot finance must keep earnings for corporate purposes. In addition, many of the companies which have any accumulated and unpaid dividends on their preferred stock cannot legally pay dividends.

Confidence Awaits Rebuilding

The accumulations stand in the way of that full revival of public confidence and trust in the utility industry which cannot come until there is a rebuilding of unsound financial structures. Whatever other burdens rest heavy on the industry's back, the hand of this accumulation is by far the heaviest. The accomplishment of this program is pressingly necessary. The task is of a kind we have elsewhere mentioned—an "obvious thing to do first" if the industry is to make great progress toward setting its house in order. Also it supplies a concrete situation for the application of the best cooperative endeavors of which the industry and this Commission are capable.

In other days, conditions of this character were corrected by a process of private bargaining which was often palpably inequitable. The history of reorganization is replete with proof of that contention. To prevent the recurrence of such abuses in the utility industry is a responsibility of this Commission. The law now sets up certain standards, and the task of cooperators necessarily lies within the framework of those standards.

Within the statutory framework, reorganizations and refinancing should proceed in an orderly, equitable fashion. Under the new system, they should be constructive and beneficial to the industry, to investors and to consumers. These ideas serve to illustrate concretely why the Commission calls this statute constructive. The destructive way is the old way, a way which was directed with little or no heed except to that interest which was able to dominate.

Earnings Flow Will Be Resumed

Sound recapitalization programs mean that the flow of earnings from the utility industry to investors will be resumed. We all know that the utility industry is an earning industry, as strong or stronger than any in the nation, not in the least decadent. It is a thriving industry, and still young.

Recapitalization is the most serious task

currently confronting the utility industry and this Commission. It is primarily a reconstruction job which will require recognition from all the interests involved that they must exchange their weak securities for securities that will stand up in the market to the end that they may again receive that which they are not now receiving—a return on their investment. The earnings are there; the sound properties are functioning efficiently; there is more to be gained than can be lost by delay.

The present financial problems of the industry had their origin in the fair-weather policies of finance which for many companies reached an all-time peak of irresponsibility in the late '20's. The Holding Company Act did not create the situation. It is a result, not a cause, of this financial headache, and it is also a prescription for cure.

Tremendous Overcapitalization

In spite of the relative stability of the electric and gas industries, the depression not only completely wiped out the income of the common shareholders in many holding companies but also yielded insufficient income to pay holding company preferred dividend requirements. This came about not merely because of the reduction of gross earnings, but also because of the tremendous over-capitalization of electric and gas companies. Bonds and preferred stocks, carrying with them an inexorable charge upon earnings, were freely issued. When the storm broke, therefore, the companies could not continue to meet the demands upon their earnings. Some defaulted on fixed interest charges, but a great many failed to pay preferred dividends. In terms of the national situation, the latter present the most pressing problem.

Here are the detailed figures: On January 1, 1938, out of 158 holding companies having outstanding preferred stocks with a par or liquidating value of \$2,413,255,930, there were 48 companies with outstanding preferred stocks of \$1,390,616,237 which were in arrears as to dividends to the extent of \$336,657,749.

The arrearages represent an average accumulation of 25.3% of the par or liquidating value of the stocks, or more than 4 years' dividends. It will also be noted that more than half of the par value of the outstanding preferred stocks of these holding companies have accumulated arrearages.

Position of Operating Companies

Turning now to the operating subsidiaries of registered holding companies, there were 224 companies with preferred stocks in the hands of the public amounting to \$1,447,460,196 par value. Of these, 70 companies, having \$442,976,005 par value of preferred stock, were in arrears to the extent of \$95,745,276. Thus over 30% of the par value of the subsidiaries' preferred stocks held by the public are in arrears. The amount of arrears averages 21.61% or over three years' dividends.

In most cases, it will probably be some years before earnings are sufficient to eliminate these arrearages. Until the arrearages are eliminated in some way, these companies cannot do their financing job nor can dividends be paid on the common stocks. In a great many instances, recapitalization will be necessary. Typically, the financially weak holding-company systems have an excessive amount of senior

securities outstanding. In many cases the parent company has some debentures and a large issue of preferred stock with three or four years of accumulated unpaid dividends. The parent company's common stock represents a relatively small part of the total consolidated capitalization, but it enjoys all or a majority of the voting control. It is obvious that there are reasonable limits to the amount of pyramiding that may safely be allowed in utility holding company structures. It is equally obvious that these limits have been greatly exceeded in many instances. Thus only a small decline in the rate of return on the operating companies' properties has caused the huge accumulations of dividend arrearages which now exist. Clearly, then, our present task is to cooperate in reconstructing these unsound financial systems. The requirements of the Holding Company Act, particularly relating to the issuance of securities and the acquisition of properties, should prevent a recurrence in the future of such widespread financial difficulties.

Capital Structures Must Be Readjusted

Consider in more detail some of the effects of the weak financial condition of holding company systems. If utility operating companies are to continue to fulfill their obligations to the public they must be able to obtain relatively large sums of money through the sale of new securities. A considerable part of the new money should be raised through the sale of additional preferred and common stock. If operating companies are to obtain equity money, they must be able to sell their own securities directly, or perhaps indirectly, to the public. Those companies, therefore, with large arrearages on their preferred stocks must undergo a readjustment of their capital structures in order that such earnings as are available may be equitably distributed to their shareholders and the securities placed on a basis that will attract new money.

Here then is the industry's dilemma. We are reliably informed that with a revival of business the operating companies should resume their construction programs on a basis approximating the 1923-1930 level of 7 to 8 hundred million dollars annually. While a substantial amount of the funds would come from current earnings, including accruals to depreciation and retirement reserves, it is probable that new financing would be required to the extent of 350 to 450 million dollars annually. Yet without recapitalization, many companies would be unable to sell such additional common stocks as would be necessary to insure a proper proportion of equity money in new construction programs.

We have no illusions as to the difficulties of effectuating voluntary reorganizations. Ordinarily such recapitalization plans are devised by the management. The management, in almost every instance, has been placed in office by the votes of the common stock and frequently is financially interested as well. Recapitalization plans, formulated under such auspices, while calling for sacrifices by the common stockholders usually in the form of a dilution of their interest in the equity of the company, have invariably called for disproportionately large sacrifices by preferred stockholders.

This is another reason why we have this statute. These abuses did occur in the

past. They might occur again were they not scrutinized by an agency representing the public and investors. The Securities and Exchange Commission is the agency in this case. Under the Holding Company Act, solicitation of proxies or consents regarding any reorganization plan may not be made unless they are accompanied by a copy of the Commission's report on the plan or the plan has been proposed by the Commission itself. Whether or not the required number of consents are obtained, approval by the Commission is required for the issuance of the new securities, pursuant to Section 7. And the Commission is obliged to withhold such approval if it finds that the issue is not adapted to the security structure and earning power of the declarant or otherwise does not comply with the statutory standards.

Needless to say, the intervention of the Commission in this situation will not produce perfect plans. There is no such thing as a perfect plan. The question in every case is whether "the bargain made is, under all the circumstances, within the permissible limits indicated by the rights and priorities of the various classes" of securities. Virtually always there is room for legitimate disagreement in reorganization, voluntary or otherwise. But in spite of the absence of hard and fast rules, this principle is clear: The Commission will not permit any particular group to profit unfairly at the expense of other interests.

Commission Ready to Cooperate

On the basis of the standards set by the Act, the Commission is ready to cooperate in the formulation of sound recapitalization plans. Our policy in this, as in all matters under the Act, is to place our staff at the industry's disposal with a view to discussing their problems informally. Thus when a plan is presented the Commission, the applicant will have had the views of the staff concerning the equities of the situation and the requirements of the law. To be sure, the ultimate decision will rest with the Commission. Nevertheless, we feel that this is a helpful procedure. It tends to overcome the frequent complaint of business men that they can never get from an administrative department of the Government an indication as to whether or not a proposed course of action is in the right direction.

Many members of the industry have already expressed their realization that cooperation is an effective technique. It is needless to emphasize that this job must be done. We have urged industry to assume leadership. And that leadership seems to be emerging. But whoever leads, this job remains as one of the most pressing ones.

¹ In the Matter of the Application of International Paper and Power Co. (1937) Holding Company Act Release No. 770.

Recent Book

THE PUBLIC CORPORATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

By Lincoln Gordon

The author surveys in detail four outstanding examples of the British public corporation, viz., the Port of London Authority; the Central Electricity Board; the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the London Passenger Transport Board. In view of the significance of the British resort to the public corporation for the independent administration of public services, this volume, with its discussion of many of the problems and implications thereof, will be of particular value to those who are interested in the technical problems of State administration of services not usually regarded as the natural provinces of the government. (Oxford Press, New York. \$3.50.)

Net Income Back to 1926 Level, Despite Subsequent Six Billion Dollar Investment

By D. W. ELLSWORTH

NET income of leading public utility companies, on a seasonally adjusted basis, declined in the fourth quarter of 1937 and the first quarter of 1938, as shown by Chart 1. The prices of utility common stocks, on the other hand, declined almost without interruption throughout the year 1937 and continued to decline in the first four months of 1938. Although stock prices, over the entire period for which comparable figures are available, have tended to fluctuate much more widely than net income, the recent decline nevertheless seems to have been somewhat out of proportion to the decline in net income, suggesting that investors and speculators have been apprehensive over the possibility of a further diminution in the earning power of the industry.

The net income of the eleven companies shown on Chart 1 is, of course, merely a sample, comprising not more than 35 per cent of the aggregate net income of the entire industry. It is believed, however, that this constitutes a reasonably adequate sample, at least to the extent that it shows the general trend of earnings. This belief is generally confirmed by Table I, which gives quarterly unadjusted net income for all companies which had been reported by Moody's Investors Service to May 15, 1938. This tabulation is estimated to include about 96 per cent of the entire electric light and power industry. From Table I the trend of net income appears to be similar to that shown by Chart 1: namely, in the first and second quarters of 1937 net income was 11 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarters of 1936; in the third quarter it was 1 per cent lower, in the fourth quarter 5 per cent lower, and in the first quarter of 1938 11 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1937.

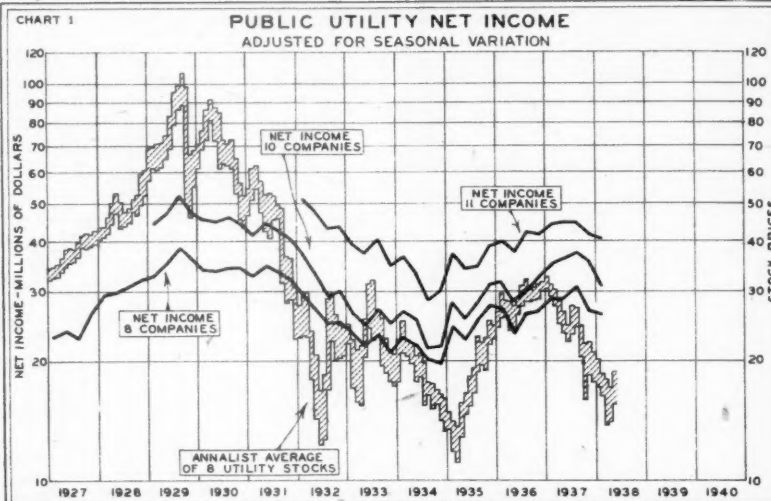
It may be observed further that although gross income in the first quarter of 1938 was 6 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1936, net income was slightly lower. In the first quarter of 1938 gross income was 1 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1937, but net income was 11 per cent lower. These comparisons merely reflect, of course, the persistent adverse movement of the operating ratio, as shown in detail in Table I and as described on various occasions previously in these columns.

TABLE I. GROSS REVENUES AND NET INCOME
(Millions of Dollars)

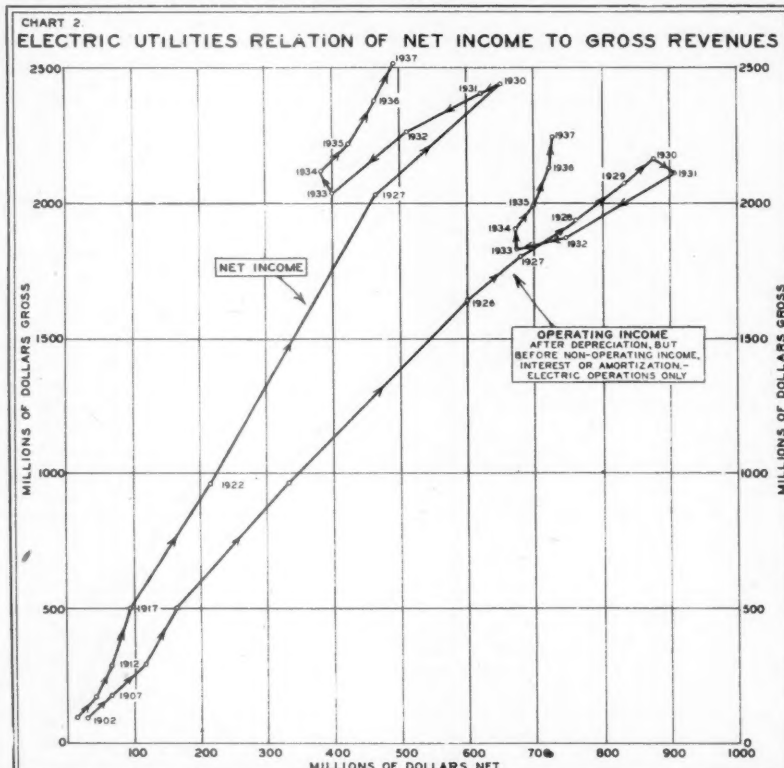
Quarter.	Gross.	Operating Income.	Operating Ratio.	Net Income.
1936.				
First	604	205	66.0%	125
Second	578	186	67.8	107
Third	583	184	68.5	107
Fourth	627	205	67.3	129
1937.	2,392	780	67.4%	468
First	647	214	66.9	139
Second	615	194	68.5	119
Third	619	180	70.9	106
Fourth	649	197	69.6	123
1938.	2,530	785	69.0%	487
First	641	197	69.3	124

*Estimated.

On an annual basis it is possible to go into greater detail, as shown by Table II. This annual income statement, covering about 96 per cent of all operating electric light and power companies, is not exactly comparable with the one published in The Annalist of June 4, 1937, because of certain changes which have occurred in some of the companies. In place of the electric companies of New York City, some of which (presumably because of the "simplification" of corporate structures under the Public Utility Act of 1935) no longer publish individual reports, it has been found necessary to include the entire system of the Consolidated Edison Company, thereby decreasing the "electric revenues" (because of the elimination, in



Companies included: In the eight companies, Public Service of New Jersey, Pacific Gas and Electric, Commonwealth Edison, Columbia Gas and Electric, Detroit Edison, Consolidated Gas and Electric Light and Power of Baltimore, Southern California Edison, Public Service of Northern Illinois; in the ten companies, also Commonwealth and Southern, Niagara Hudson; in the eleven companies, also Consolidated Edison.



Because it includes "other operations" such as gas, steam, traction, etc., in combination companies which furnish these services in addition to electricity, the curve of net income is plotted against higher gross revenue than the curve of operating income.

Table II. Composite Income Account of Electric Light & Power (Operating) Companies

(Preliminary figures, based on all companies reported by Moody's Investors Service to May 15, 1938)*

	1937	%	1936	%
	Thousand \$	Revenues	Thousand \$	Revenues
Electric revenues.....	2,120,000	83.8	1,995,000	83.4
Other revenues.....	410,000	16.2	397,000	16.6
Total operating revenues.....	2,530,000	100.0	2,392,000	100.0
Operating expenses.....	1,123,000	44.4	1,056,000	44.2
Taxes.....	368,000	14.6	324,700	13.5
Retirement (depreciation).....	254,000	10.0	230,800	9.7
Total revenue deductions.....	1,745,000	69.0	1,611,500	67.4
Operating income.....	785,000	31.0	780,500	32.6
Non-operating income.....	25,000	1.0	27,500	1.2
Total income.....	810,000	32.0	808,000	33.8
Interest, amortization, etc.....	323,000	12.7	340,000	14.2
Net income.....	487,000	19.2	468,000	19.6
Dividends, preferred.....	133,000	5.3	130,000	5.4
Balance for common.....	354,000	14.0	338,000	14.2

*Including "combination" companies supplying gas, water, traction, etc., in addition to electricity. Total reported is estimated at 96 per cent of entire business.

the company's consolidated report, of "intercompany" sales) and increasing the "other revenues" by the addition of gas and steam. The purchase of the electric properties of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company by the municipal plant of Los Angeles, on the other hand, has necessitated the elimination of that company's operations from this year's statement.

Rather than attempt to reconcile these irreconcilables with last year's statement, which we had been able to continue on a comparable basis for the period 1933-36, we give in Table II merely the comparable figures for the two years 1937 and 1936. These changes, however, do not affect to any significant extent the underlying trends and the nearly complete figures for 1937 now available confirm the estimates which appeared on Page 91 of The Annalist of Jan. 21, 1938.

As anticipated by the preliminary estimates, it was generally another year of profitless prosperity. Increases in gross revenues were completely offset by corresponding increases in expenses, so that operating income remained the same as it was the year before. On account of refunding operations (see Tables III and IV), fixed charges were further reduced to a point where a 4 per cent improvement was recorded in net income on a 6 per cent rise in gross revenues.

TABLE III. PUBLIC UTILITY NEW SECURITY ISSUES
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Bonds.	Stocks.	Total.
1919.....	243,533	35,305	278,838
1920.....	327,024	55,315	382,339
1921.....	374,847	117,088	491,935
1922.....	450,526	278,715	729,242
1923.....	637,533	250,457	887,991
1924.....	829,050	496,551	1,325,601
1925.....	972,327	508,701	1,481,028
1926.....	1,132,999	484,889	1,617,888
1927.....	1,291,931	773,418	2,065,349
1928.....	1,054,015	757,466	1,811,481
1929.....	702,823	1,229,149	1,931,972
1930.....	1,603,686	761,455	2,365,141
1931.....	695,768	252,869	948,637
1932.....	267,888	6,462	274,350
1933.....	27,221	7,000	34,221
1934.....	49,360	49,360	98,720
1935.....	81,766	1,785	83,551
1936.....	119,105	4,579	123,684
1937.....	143,595	5,804	149,399

	Bonds.	Stocks.	Total.
1919.....	182,684	750	183,434
1920.....	109,089	5,394	114,483
1921.....	170,593	8,557	179,150
1922.....	227,636	26,557	254,192
1923.....	239,330	11,076	250,405
1924.....	179,134	24,905	204,039
1925.....	200,573	28,363	228,936
1926.....	346,798	23,268	370,066
1927.....	843,710	68,320	912,030
1928.....	590,329	160,479	750,807
1929.....	305,490	205,307	510,796
1930.....	187,650	13,426	201,076
1931.....	559,201	31,050	590,251
1932.....	263,564	2,343	265,907
1933.....	56,363	2,148	58,510
1934.....	109,086	109,086	218,172
1935.....	1,167,156	33,045	1,200,201
1936.....	1,958,351	43,309	2,001,660
1937.....	567,558	86,310	653,868

Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

But this, in my opinion, is in no way a credit either to the industry or to our national planners, because it merely means that our national planners, with their zeal for cheap money on the one hand and their zeal for things that prevent a legitimate demand for money on the other, have saddled the depression onto the bondholders. Despite the fact that it is the thrift and frugality of the bondholders which has made possible a remarkable advance in the standard of living through electrification, they now have no alternative but to accept a lower

return on their investments, or else to "hoard" their savings in tax-exempt securities.

Another way to visualize the underlying trend of net income in relation to total revenues is to plot the one against the other, as in Chart 2. The lower cluster shows operating income of the electric operations only, as given by the

TABLE IV. PUBLIC UTILITY NEW SECURITY ISSUES
(Thousands of Dollars)

	New Capital		
	Bonds.	Stocks.	Total.
1937.			
January	6,223	1,875	8,098
February	7,729	...	7,729
March	13,032	...	13,032
April	3,700	...	3,700
May	6,366	608	6,974
June	24,333	...	24,333
July	26,802	1,900	28,702
August	2,689	595	3,285
September	11,500	...	11,500
October	30,846	...	30,846
November	5,000	...	5,000
December	5,300	825	6,125
1938.			
January	38,527	...	38,527
February	40,170	...	40,170
March	11,300	1,000	12,300
April	1,900	450	2,350
Refunding			
1937.			
January	14,156	56,481	70,637
February	116,134	28,325	144,459
March	148,468	...	148,468
April	6,800	...	6,800
May	45,606	...	45,606
June	130,991	...	130,991
July	448	...	448
August	45,462	1,505	46,967
September
October	51,018	...	51,018
November	850	...	850
December	14,125	...	14,125
1938.			
January	744	...	744
February	61,830	...	61,830
March	1,265	...	1,265
April	60,500	...	60,500
Total			
1937.			
January	20,379	58,356	78,735
February	123,863	28,325	152,188
March	161,500	...	161,500
April	10,500	...	10,500
May	51,972	608	52,580
June	155,324	...	155,324
July	27,250	1,900	29,150
August	48,151	2,100	50,251
September	11,500	...	11,500
October	81,864	...	81,864
November	5,850	...	5,850
December	19,425	825	20,250
1938.			
January	39,300	...	39,300
February	102,000	...	102,000
March	12,565	1,000	13,565
April	62,300	450	62,750

Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Bureau of the Census up to 1927 and by the Edison Electric Institute thereafter. Throughout the entire modern history of the industry, until 1933, there was a consistent relationship between operating income and total revenues, as shown by the fact that when the one is plotted against the other the result is an approxi-

TABLE V. DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING REVENUES
(Percentages of Total Operating Revenues)

	Op.	Dep.	Op.	Int.	Net
	Exp.	Taxes.	Inc.		Inc.
1932*	42.3	11.7	8.8	37.2	16.8
1933*	43.0	11.8	9.4	35.8	17.3
1934*	44.2	12.7	9.8	33.3	16.5
1935*	44.4	12.5	9.8	33.3	15.6
1936*	44.9	12.9	9.8	32.4	14.1
1937†	44.2	13.5	9.7	32.6	14.2
1937†	44.4	14.6	10.0	31.0	12.7

*Practically 100% of the industry. †About 96% of the industry.

mation to a straight line. Beginning with 1934, however, as shown by the chart, the points break away from a linear formation in an adverse direction, showing that successive increases in total revenues have not resulted in comparable increases in operating income. More specifically, note that in 1931 when the depression

TABLE VI. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
(Cents)

	Utility Industry.	All Mfg. Industries.
July, 1929	62.7	58.8
July, 1930	65.5	58.9
July, 1931	66.0	56.4
July, 1932	65.4	48.9
July, 1933	64.3	45.6
July, 1934	73.2	58.8
July, 1935	75.2	60.0
July, 1936	73.9	61.7
July, 1937	79.0	71.1
Jan., 1938	80.0	71.0

*Estimated. Source: National Industrial Conference Board.

began to eat into operating revenues the power companies were able to make corresponding reductions in expenses until 1933, when, however, the debasement of the dollar increased the cost of materials and the NRA increased wage rates (Table VI). Since that time the tendency in both those items has been upward, in

addition to which the industry has had to contend with rising taxation. At the same time the industry has been under intense political as well as, to some extent, economic pressure to reduce rates, so that since 1933 each increase in total operating revenues has been accompanied by a diminishing increase in operating income.

The upper cluster on Chart 2 shows the

relation between net income after charges and total revenues. It follows in a general way the curve of operating income, except that the effect of savings through refunding becomes visible.

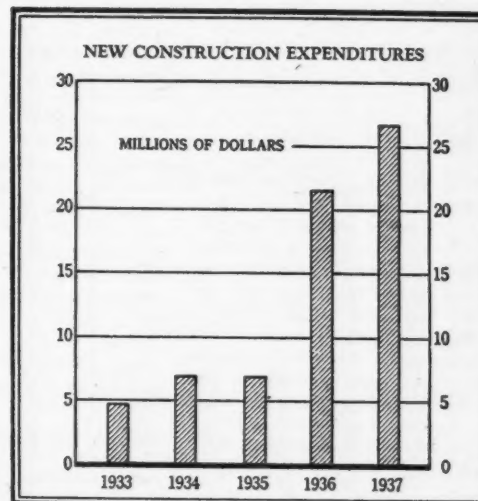
All of this, of course, occurred in a period when the trend of electric power production was strongly upward, as shown by Chart 3. Consequently the full impact was neatly delayed until the fourth quar-

ter of 1937, when electric power production began a cyclical recession from which it has not yet begun to emerge. Based upon reports thus far published and allowing for the present decline in output, the probability seems to be that for the first half of 1938 total revenues will be about 2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1937; and that net income will be about 16 per cent lower.

MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION

... a forward-looking policy

New times demand new methods as well as enlarged, improved facilities to serve increasing needs. To meet these requirements, Columbia System annually spends millions of dollars. For the years 1936 and 1937, the gross cost of additions to its fixed property totaled \$48,131,000. The increase in new construction expenditures made during this period, compared with those of recent previous years, is graphically shown in the chart below.



A Program of Progress

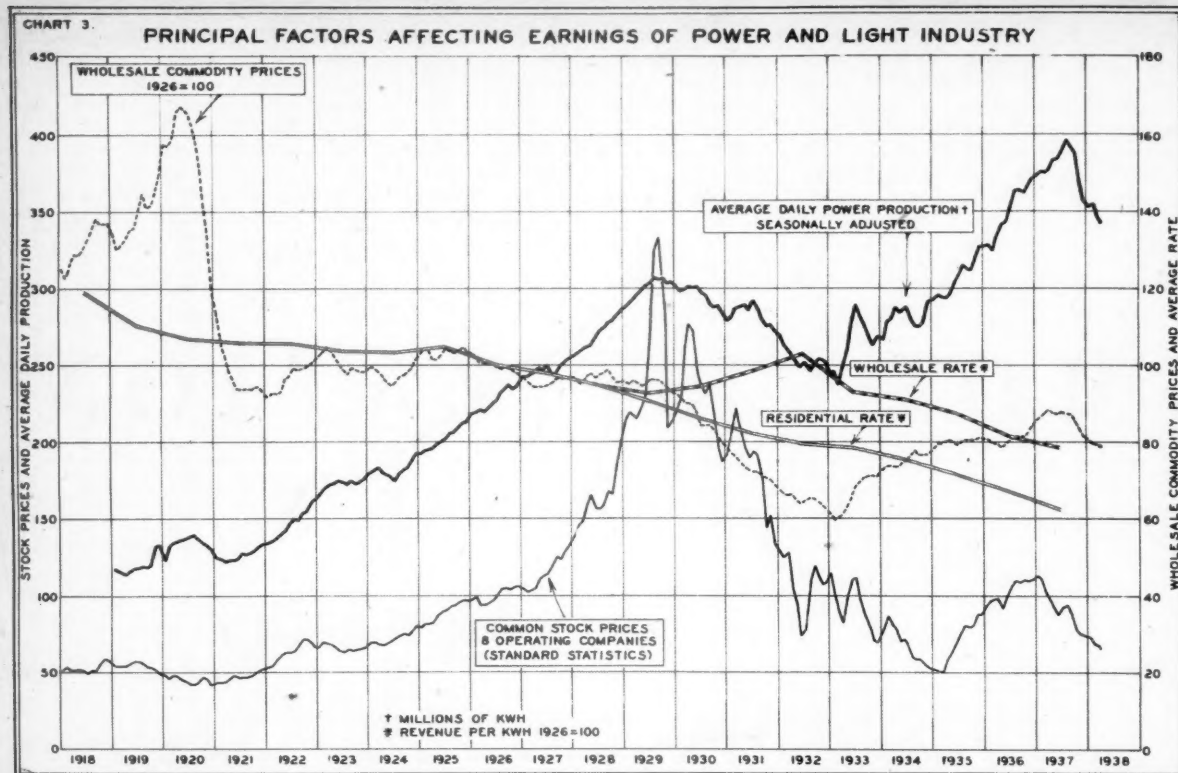
Long-range planning is an important part of Columbia's program of progress. It is exemplified in additions to electric generating capacity and sub-station equipment; in the installation of high pressure boilers with large steam-producing capacity; in improvements designed to protect electric generating stations against flood conditions even more severe than those which were experienced in the Cincinnati area early last year.

Among other important projects, there was completed recently, in West Virginia, a 16" natural gas pipe line approximately 92 miles in length, with a 3,375 h.p. compressor station and appurtenant equipment.

Thus does Columbia System provide for increased capacity for both gas and electric service . . . in accordance with forward-looking management policies dedicated consistently to the public interest.



**COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC
CORPORATION**



Unless a sharp reversal in general business activity occurs, present indications are that total revenues for 1938 will be about \$2,480,000,000 and that net income will amount to about \$410,000,000. This will bring net income back to about the 1926 level, although the electric light and power industry, in the intervening twelve years, will have invested yearly \$6,000,000,000 in new plant and equipment.

It is to be observed that on the face of Chart 2, showing a consistent and generally satisfactory relationship in the industry as a whole between operating income and total revenues until 1933, the present decline in earning power has little or nothing to do with the problem of recapitalizing the individual companies which were guilty of pyramiding their capital structures during the new era. Obviously no amount of recapitalizing can bring new equity money into an industry where the law of diminishing returns is operating with such a vengeance, and as a logical and inevitable consequence of conditions that have nothing whatever to do with capitalization. It is this situation, and not the alleged misdeeds of the small minority of utility financial wizards, which raises the question of the wisdom of spending anything at all at this time for additional construction or of attempting to make up the mythical backlog of utility construction unless it can be definitely proved that this new money is going to be able to bring a return.

Overcapacity Being Steadily Increased

The Federal Government is nevertheless going ahead adding new construction to areas already overbuilt. In the Pacific Northwest and in the Tennessee Valley new power plants are going up as fast as concrete can be poured. The public conscience is being stilled by lavish estimates of the future demand for electricity. On the Columbia River the present Bonneville Dam administrator, J. D. Ross, predicted that present electrical output in Washington, Oregon and Idaho would be "doubled in the next five and a half years and the combined output of Bonneville and Grand Coulee power houses (about 1,300,000 kilowatts) would not meet this need."¹ On this basis increased appropriations were sought to complete these plants.

A catastrophe is in the making in this area, as indicated by Chart 4. In 1937

the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, comprising the territory of the present interconnected systems, produced, in round numbers, 6,750 million kilowatt-hours and a doubling in five and a half years would necessitate an output of some 13½ billions kwh. in 1942.

It so happens that power output in these States of the Pacific Northwest has approximated, year by year, the output of Southern California. Back in 1925, when the Boulder Dam agitation was at its height, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce engaged two well-known engineers, Messrs. Ready and Butler, to report on "certain phases of the power situation in Los Angeles and Southern California," particularly in regard to the probable demand for electricity. Their findings were embodied in a table (No. 5, Page 5, Los Angeles Examiner reprint) which forms the basis of Chart 4. For 1937 their estimate was more than 60 per cent too high. Judging from present indications, the 1938 output in the Southern California area will be about 6,500 million kilowatt-hours, against the Ready & Butler estimate of 11,210 millions—a discrepancy of 72 per cent. Yet it was this estimate that apparently clinched the argument for Boulder Dam because it produced the theory (in which the utility companies joined) that there would be enough demand to keep everybody busy even when Boulder Dam was built.

In the Bonneville area the collapse of the mining industry indicates a total output in 1938 of no more than 6 million kilowatt-hours (and probably much less). This is considerably below the 8 billion

¹The new rates for power generated at the Bonneville Project on the Columbia River in Washington, as proposed by Administrator J. D. Ross, are approximately half those in effect on the lines of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario.

For electricity sold at, or in the immediate vicinity, of the Bonneville power plant, the proposed schedules provide a rate of \$14.50 per kilowatt year. In Ontario, a similar type of rate is in effect for the power sold by the Hydroelectric Power Commission for resale by the various distributing municipalities. At Niagara Falls, the same class of power for which Bonneville charges \$14.50 is sold for \$25.35, at Fort Arthur on the Nipigon system, the price is \$28 and, at Ottawa, power from the local hydro plants costs \$33.

For prime power (that is, power that is always available throughout the year) sold for resale from the general transmission system, the Bonneville rate is \$17.50 per kilowatt year. In Ontario, the rate naturally varies according to the distance from the power plant. On the Niagara transmission system similar power costs \$32.67 at Hamilton, \$34.80 at Toronto and \$40.67 at Windsor, according to the latest published report of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario.

which Mr. Ross's estimate implies for this year.

The catastrophe that impends is due to the inevitable effect of idle capacity—whether it is in electric power or in any other industry. The pressure of unused generators at Bonneville and Grand Coulee will be such that almost every means—economic or political—will eventually be employed to make them turn. This means that during the period of reduced demand the business will be taken away from the other power houses and from the private companies.²

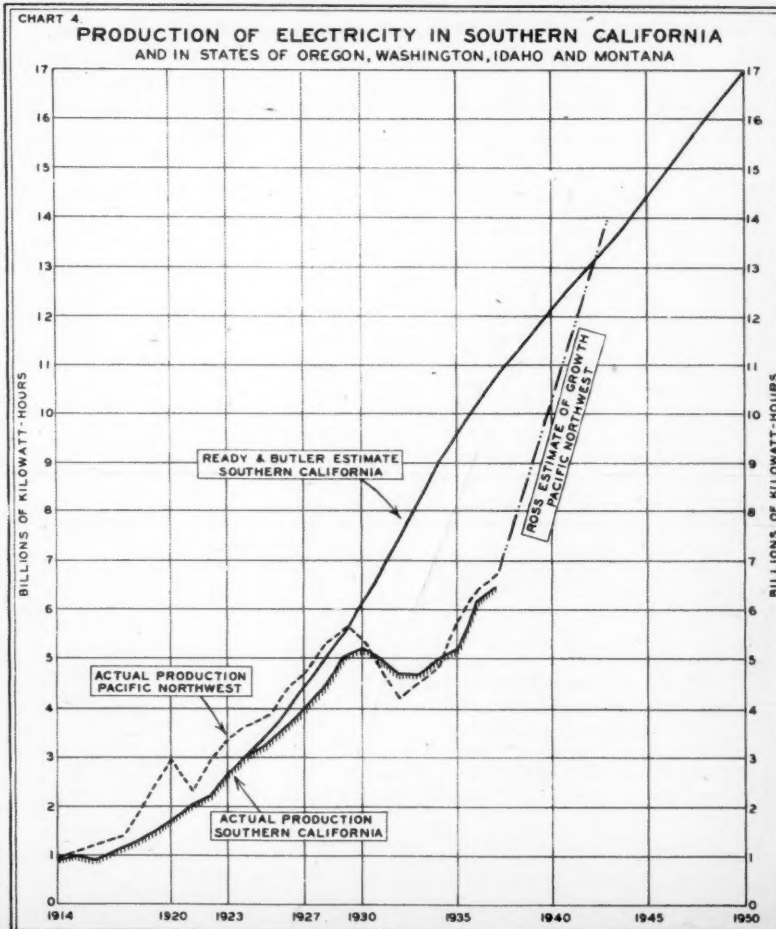
It is this which makes the prophecies that the TVA will "stay inside its own boundaries" so valueless. Regardless of the policies of the present directors of the

TVA, the huge expenditures to which this enterprise has already been committed will force any management to enlarge the zone of its activities so as to be able to make some show of earnings on the investment.

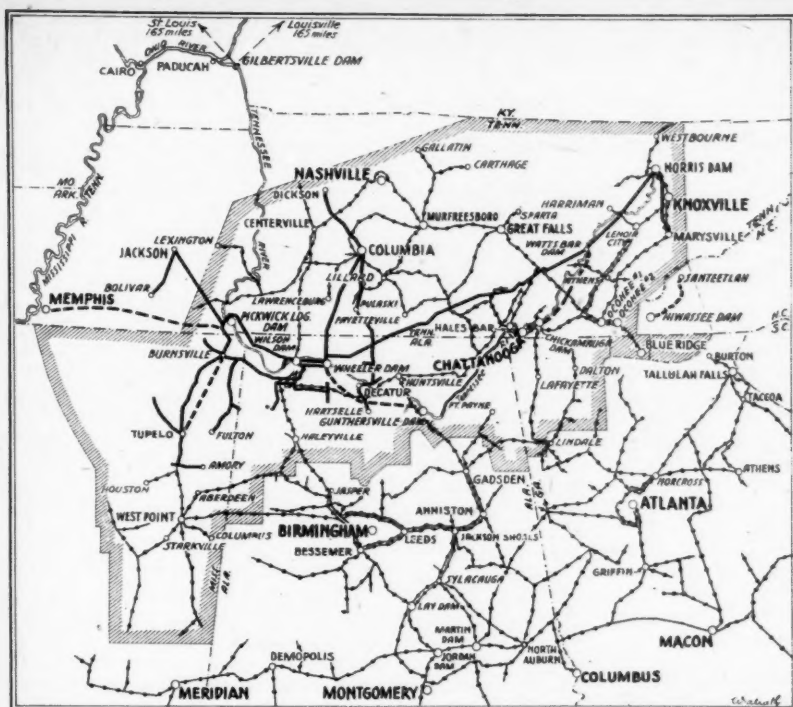
The TVA "Boundaries"

This is already going on. The shaded area on the accompanying map is that outlined by Thomas P. Swift in The New York Times of May 11, 1938, as comprising "the territory to which the Tennessee Valley Authority would limit its service, agreeing not to compete with utilities outside it." TVA power is already outside it through its encouragement of the competing municipal plant at Memphis; it will be still further outside after it completes the great dam at Gilbertsville, with its threat against St. Louis and Louisville. On almost the day that Mr. Hanes of the SEC made a speech in which he pointed out the virtues of cooperation between business and government, the newspapers recorded the arrival in Louisville of Mr. Lilienthal of the TVA and Mr. Manly of the Federal Power Commission to assist the city in "mapping a program in negotiating a new electric rate schedule with the Louisville Gas and Electric Company."

Cooperation (usually synonymous with "surrender") has been much talked about since Mr. Hanes's speech and has received further impetus from the formation of a committee of utility executives to assist the SEC in the interpretation of Section 11—the "death sentence" clause of the Public Utility Act of 1935. Nothing, however, has yet been heard from the Federal Power Commission, which, under the Utility Act, is entrusted with jurisdiction over the operating companies. Properties cannot be rearranged in "integrated" systems without touching the operating companies that actually constitute these systems. Yet the Public Utility Act of 1935 places these properties under the immediate jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission (Title II, Section 203). Inasmuch as the FPC has been working on the problem of the regrouping of properties for a long time (and is even popularly



¹Wall Street Journal, Jan. 15, 1938.



supposed to have a map all drawn with the new systems laid out on it) this silence and the disposition of the SEC to do all the talking has some interesting implications.

In spite of the enlargement of the total hydro capacity of the country by the construction of Federal power projects, the

TABLE VII. ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

	Privately Owned Utilities.	Publicly Owned Utilities.	*Total.
1920	36,624	1,687	38,311
1921	34,752	1,721	36,473
1922	40,782	1,968	42,750
1923	47,875	2,182	50,057
1924	51,064	2,345	53,409
1925	57,424	2,764	60,188
1926	64,295	3,869	68,164
1927	69,579	4,482	74,061
1928	76,941	4,568	81,509
1929	86,148	4,661	90,809
1930	84,691	4,978	89,669
1931	81,313	4,731	86,044
1932	73,329	4,885	78,214
1933	75,331	5,043	80,374
1934	80,706	5,154	85,860
1935	87,844	5,924	93,768
1936	100,656	6,994	107,650
1937	108,777	8,434	117,211

*Including electric railways and railroads and manufacturers producing own current, not shown separately.

Source: Federal Power Commission.

total amount of power produced by publicly owned facilities last year was only 7 per cent of the total, as shown by Table VIII. Since 1934, however, the percentage of power generated by public-owned facilities has increased perceptibly, most of the increase having been in 1937 as a result of a full year's operation of Boulder Dam, while the percentage generated by privately owned facilities has remained practically constant. There has, of course, been a steady rise in the total current generated by both classes of facilities. But with the deepening of the present depres-

sion, and with the coming into production of additional Federal facilities, it may be estimated that the percentage of power generated by publicly owned plants will show a further increase for 1938. The tendency usually is for hydro plants to be operated at a constant rate, in good times and bad, as long as there is water, even if considerable power more or less goes to waste, whereas fuel plants can be quickly curtailed in bad times.

One curious aspect of the current mania for developing Federal hydro power is the effect it is likely to have on the coal-mining industry. In spite of the fact that hydro plants in most instances can be

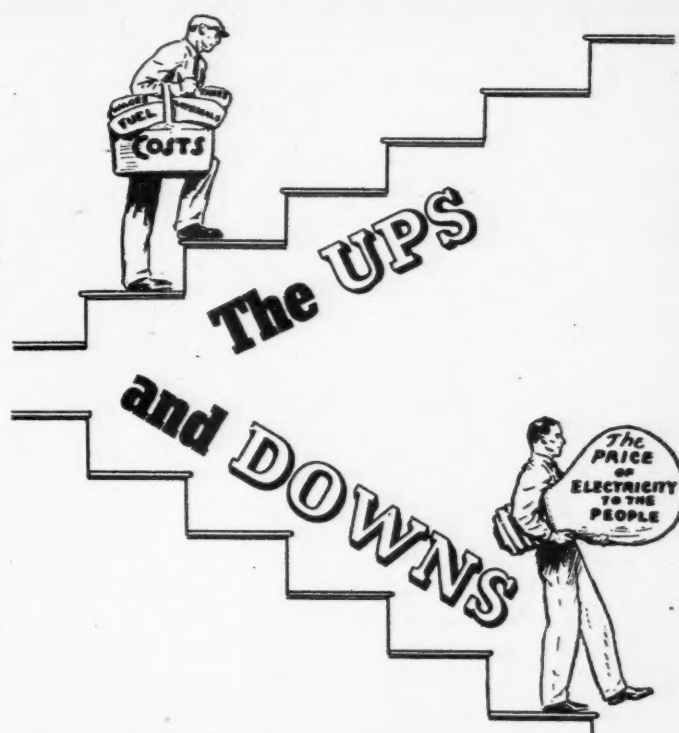
TABLE VIII. PERCENTAGE OF POWER PRODUCED BY CLASSES OF OWNERSHIP

	Elec. Utilities Private.	Elec. Utilities Public.	*R.R.	Mfg.
1920	86.0	4.0	9.8	0.2
1921	85.6	4.2	9.8	0.4
1922	86.6	4.2	8.7	0.5
1923	87.3	4.0	8.2	0.5
1924	87.8	4.0	7.5	0.7
1925	88.3	4.3	6.7	0.7
1926	88.0	5.3	5.9	0.8
1927	88.6	5.7	4.8	0.9
1928	89.6	5.3	4.2	0.9
1929	90.5	4.9	3.8	0.8
1930	90.2	5.3	3.6	0.9
1931	90.3	5.2	3.6	0.9
1932	89.6	6.0	3.7	0.7
1933	89.5	6.0	3.4	1.1
1934	89.5	5.7	3.3	1.5
1935	89.8	6.1	3.0	1.1
1936	90.4	6.2	2.5	0.9
1937	90.0	7.0	2.3	0.7

*Electric railways and railroads.

operated most economically in conjunction with fuel plants, it is generally conceded that the operation of fuel plants by the Federal Government is unconstitutional, so that by proceeding with its hydro developments the Federal Government is probably hurting the bituminous coal in-

Continued on Page 781



... of Electric Service

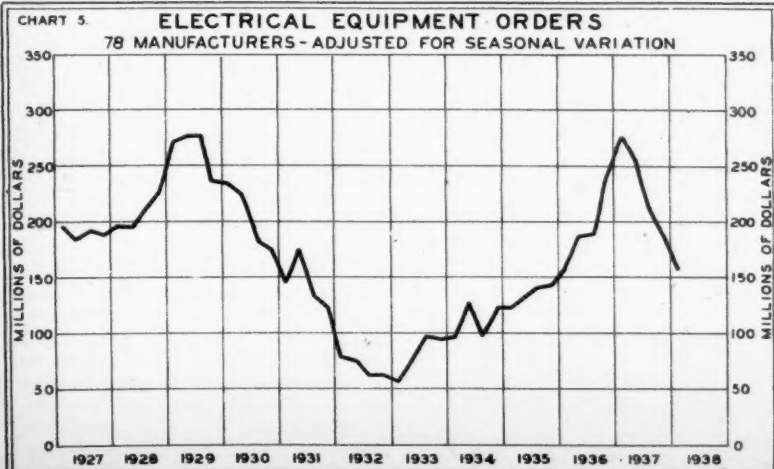
"PUBLIC UTILITIES are having their ups and downs," you hear.

But in the "ups and downs" of costs and prices, the benefits are all in favor of the one interested party uppermost in the minds of private utility management: the consuming public.

The "UPS" is the cost of operation, wages, materials, taxes, and barriers induced by legislation. Despite this, the ultimate point of public concern, the price of electricity to the people, stands as a resounding "DOWN", that belies the shower of misinformation about the industry.

This "DOWN", today the lowest in history, is contributed to the people as an economy of public-minded, experienced and reliable private management. In this day of soaring taxes and high living expenses, what else gives you so many "extra values" for the same or less money?

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Recent Changes in Trend of Federal Power Program:

Situation in Key Sectors

By KENDALL K. HOYT

DURING the year a significant change has come over the power program of the Federal Government. Temporarily, at least, its advance becomes slower and its threat is less imminent. The outlook for private power is correspondingly improved.

All along, the industry has been restrained and its securities have been depressed more by the intent than by the actuality of public ownership. A visible program, estimated within a billion and a half dollars, cannot in itself encompass a twelve-billion-dollar enterprise. With a break in the tempo of that program, and with the tightening of factors against its further growth, the time of ultimate socialization recedes much further into the future.

Heretofore, the public power bloc has ridden the political tides as fast as it was able, in order to place the nation far and irrevocably into the business of electrical production. Against this movement the private utilities had only the incomplete protection of a delaying action through the courts. In this they were foredoomed to failure, but they carried on with the hope that they might find themselves under a more favorable regime before their last defenses were broken. Although the past year has seen the legal restraints largely removed, other changes within the same period have minimized the effect.

The causes of this transition are twofold and will be so segregated in this review. First is the trend toward conservatism in Congress, impelled by reaction against the New Deal, by the recession, and by a stronger voicing of opinion against public ownership. The second part of the change comes from the unfolding of the power program itself. In moving beyond the planning phase into the operating phase the program is facing practical realities which virtually compel some measure of compromise and cooperation between the public and private branches of the industry.

The road ahead is not yet an easy one for the utilities. Several important issues remain to be settled by Congress. Yet the industry can look forward, for a year after the pending adjournment, more hopefully than at any other time since 1933, in so far as the Federal power program is concerned.

Change in Political Situation

The change in the political situation can well be realized by thinking back to the conditions which prevailed at the time of our annual utility issue a year ago. At that time a bill to blanket the country with "seven little sisters of the TVA" was about to be filed in Congress. A Norris resolution for a new FTC probe to smear the "power trust" had passed the Senate, threatening a smoke screen of propaganda behind which the public ownership group would march forward as in the past.

The Supreme Court packing plan was the issue of the day and none could foresee that the Senate at last would strike it down or that the steam-roller of the Administration would fail to flatten opposition to its "must" program, including the multiple authority bill. In this gloomy atmosphere, power stock prices had been sliding downhill against the trend of other securities. As well as the power program, unfavorable earnings prospects arising out of policies of the New Deal were a depressing factor. Long before the decline in power sales in the fourth quarter could have been foreseen, it was evident that the high costs of labor and materials, together with taxes, would react against the pegged income of the utilities.

In short, the Administration seemed to have the power utilities within its eco-

nomie and political grasp. Yet, politically, that grip was relaxed as the New Dealers staked all they had on the Supreme Court Bill. The many enactments through which they could have strengthened their authority, bit by bit, over the entire business structure were laid aside while that issue simmered. Meanwhile Congress went on a slow-down strike and its entire course for more than a year has been marked by an outright apathy toward all but the most major or the most minor items of legislation. Scores of bills in the middle field, including most of the power measures, have lain dormant. Thus far in the Seventy-fifth Congress, aside from appropriations to continue programs already under way, the only power bills of note which have gone to the President are two for completion and operation of the Bonneville and Fort Peck projects, together with approval of TVA's Gilbertsville Dam.

Beyond the frustrating influence of a Congress unwilling to rubber-stamp New Deal measures, the power program found itself up against two circumstances which caused an adverse swing in public opinion. One was the recession and the other was the growing furor over the management of TVA.

Recession Swings Public Opinion

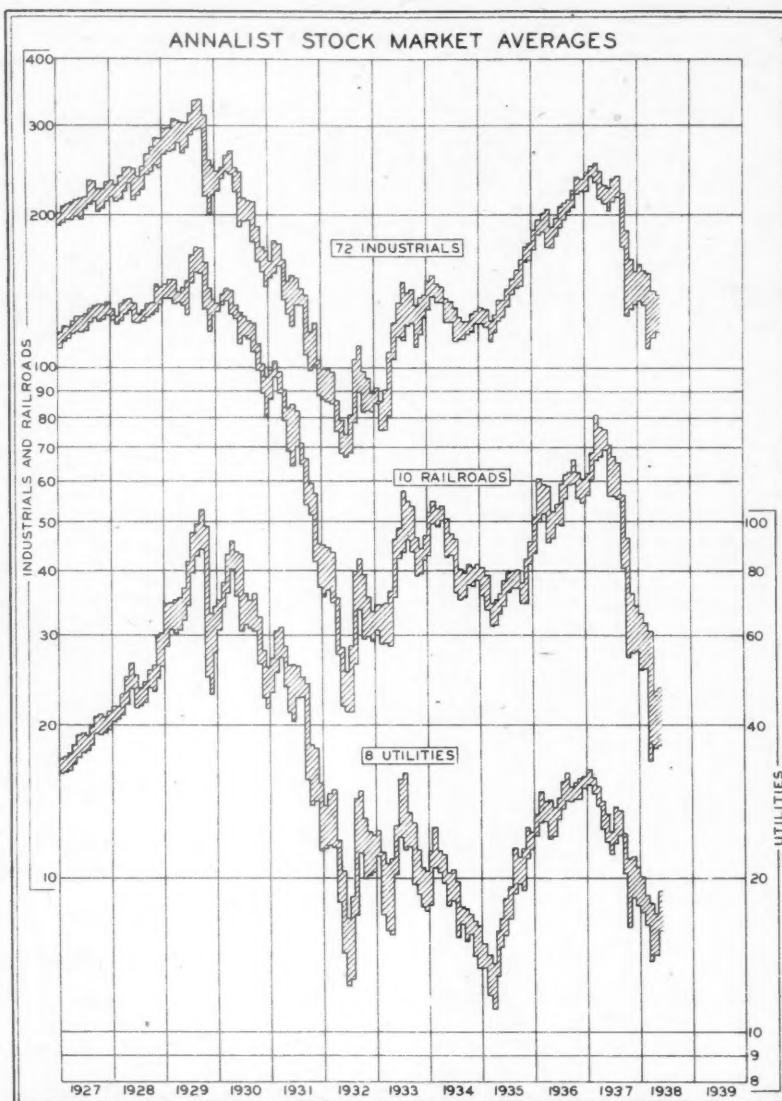
Last Fall, when the pinch of hard times first began to be felt and ways and means of starting a revival were uppermost in public discussion, an idea which was set in motion released a strange sequence of political events. It was not a new idea; merely the reiteration that private power development had been held back by fear of the Administration and that merely a few kind words from the President would encourage investors to place funds which they had been withholding from the industry.

Just at that time the Administration was still talking Federal economy and no one else had a plan to fight the recession. So the prospect of pouring several billions of private funds into new construction packed a big wallop. Although the amount of the construction deficiency probably was exaggerated in view of the overbuilding in 1930 and the underrating of plant capacities, it was none the less true that the industry was heading toward a power shortage in some areas had not the recession cut the load.

Anyhow, Chairman McNinch of the Federal Power Commission made the theory official by stating blithely that the utilities could spend \$7.5 billions in five years and should do so without worrying about what the government is doing. And the press sat in the amen corner. Almost overnight the attitude toward the utilities was reversed. From being a malodorous "power trust," typified by such magnates as Insull and Foshay, the industry suddenly came to be represented as an embattled group of American citizens fighting against subversive influences and ready to do a good turn for the common weal. Wendell Willkie rose to such prominence that in one radio debate he utterly vanquished and routed Robert H. Jackson who, up till then, had been riding the New Deal bandwagon in all directions with much sound and fury.

Prudent Investment Issue a Dud

Embarrassed no little by the adverse publicity, the President called in utility executives for a series of White House conferences. A year before, on the eve of the 1936 election, this had been done with reference to a proposed power pooling agreement in TVA-land. Both times the results were nil. Willkie's offer to sell out to TVA or to pool resources, which



Influence of the Federal Power Program on Security Values

- 1932—Power stocks recovering and in good position as compared with other stocks.
- 1933—TVA and other projects start downward reaction.
- 1934—Reaction continues as Federal program expands.
- 1935—Holding Company Bill depresses power stocks to deep low through fear of "death sentence." Hopes that sentence will fail of enactment or will prove unconstitutional bring upward trend, shaken by adoption of sentence.
- 1936—Election year. Little said about power. With this respite, power stocks follow general market trends but do not regain levels reached before the Federal program.
- 1937—Further decline through fear of regional authority bill and other Federal action. Unfavorable earnings outlook due to rising costs, taxes, and drop in demand makes power stocks fall with recession trend.
- 1938—After unfavorable court decisions early in the year, the outlook for less Federal aggression becomes more hopeful. A slight rally begins.
- Feb. 17, 1936—Rural electrification bill reported in Senate; Supreme Court decision, Ashwander case, upholds principals of TVA.
- Mar. 5, 1936—Senate passes rural electrification bill.
- Apr. 9, 1936—Rural electrification bill passed by House.
- Nov. 3, 1936—President Roosevelt re-elected by large majority.
- Feb. 5, 1937—Electric Bond and Share registration under Securities and Exchange Commission upheld.
- Mar. 4, 1937—Senator Norris's resolution for investigation of utility "propaganda" introduced in Senate.
- May 14, 1937—Gore injunction set aside by Circuit Court.
- May 17, 1937—Norris resolution on propaganda passed by Senate.
- June 3, 1937—Regional authority bill introduced.
- July 22, 1937—Supreme Court packing bill recommitted.
- Nov. 9, 1937—President criticizes overcapitalization in power industry; advocates prudent investment theory.
- Nov. 21, 1937—Power executives received at White House.
- Dec. 17, 1937—Wage-hour bill recommitted.
- Jan. 3, 1938—Supreme Court upholds PWA municipal power program; rules inconclusively on prudent investment.
- Jan. 15, 1938—President holds power conferences; advocates killing all holding companies; Willkie offers to sell properties.
- Jan. 21, 1938—Adverse Circuit Court decision eighteen-company suit against TVA.
- Feb. 9, 1938—FPC announces Bonneville power cost allocation.
- Mar. 29, 1938—Mild regional planning bill reported in House.
- Apr. 4, 1938—TVA investigation approved.
- Apr. 7, 1938—Oregon election rejects public ownership.
- Apr. 25, 1938—House approves TVA Gilbertsville dam.
- May 14, 1938—Supreme Court consents to review eighteen-company case.
- May 23, 1938—Senate receives relief bill with ban on competitive power projects.

Back data will be found in THE ANNALIST of June 4, 1937, in the chart on page 883.

was filed at the 1936 meeting, was brought out again, this time in large headlines. Hopes for cooperation briefly rose, but were dashed by the sudden pronouncement of the President that all holding companies must go, by his remarks about overcapitalization, and by his metaphor of the four-inch tail wagging the seventy-two-inch dog of utility finance.

It seemed also that the President was conditioning any aid or leniency to the utilities on a change to the prudent investment theory of valuation. Back in the Nineties it was a great liberal victory when the reproduction cost theory was recognized. Later, when the cost trend was upward, both sides of that ancient battle reversed their stands for then the reproduction cost made for a higher rate base than the original investment method. At present, the change from one base to the other would be less severe than in other recent periods though it might seriously jeopardize the position of investors in the event of inflation.

This issue, however, faded into the background after a Supreme Court decision in January sent it back to the lower court. Pending bills to recognize prudent investment have made no headway. There was talk of putting this principle into the Natural Gas Regulatory Bill which probably will pass before the end of the session, but such a move is now unlikely.

Diverted into side issues such as this, the tapering off of the White House conferences would have taken the power problem out of the public consciousness had not another curious political spectacle been precipitated by the TVA imbroglio.

The TVA Investigation

The seeds of discord had been sown at TVA'S inception in 1933, by the appointment of three directors of sharply differing temperaments and philosophies. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, as chairman, wanted to make haste slowly and conserve his first \$50,000,000 in a public power experiment, based on Muscle Shoals and Norris Dam, sufficiently limited to give some promise of repaying its costs. But local business and local politics wanted a ladder of huge dams along the entire river. Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, the Tennesseean, and David E. Lilienthal, the Wisconsin liberal, went along with this view and together they soon relegated the chairman to the position of minority member of his own board.

Since Dr. Morgan is a stubborn fighter for his own principles, the internal controversy could not be kept beneath the surface. The final eruption came at a time when interest already was centered upon the power issue and thus the press was geared to run it for all it was worth. Senator Berry's claim for damages on account of options he held on marble deposits submerged by the Norris reservoir was a factor in precipitating the directorship fight. When Dr. Morgan began to flay his colleagues in sharply worded statements, the White House was embarrassed by a public power matter for the second time within a short period of weeks.

So the directors were summoned for the unprecedented event of a public hearing before the President. Dr. Morgan would not amplify his charges under such procedure, but offered to lay them before a Congressional committee. The President then removed Dr. Morgan on charges of "contumacy" and was backed by an opinion by the Solicitor General although Senator Norris thought that, in drafting the TVA Act, he had made the directors secure against dismissal. Dr. Morgan still signs himself as chairman of the TVA and a court determination of his status may come later.

Meanwhile, a Congressional investigation became unavoidable. The New Dealers tried to hush it, Norris sought later

to have FTC do the job. But Senator Bridges and Congressman May took up the issue with gusto. Even liberals pushed for a thorough probe. Congressman Maverick assailed TVA's power contracts with such big businesses as the Aluminum Company and the Arkansas Power Company. So a special joint committee of Congress was put to work. The by-product result was to take the heat off pending investigations of other agencies such as FCC, NLRB, and the National Bituminous Coal Commission, which might have been worse for the Administration, although the TVA quiz packs headaches enough.

It will be a fair investigation. Vice President Garner appointed Senator Vic Donahey as chairman of the committee. Donahey was Governor of Ohio when Morgan was building the famous Miami Conservancy District which has made Dayton safe against the toll of disastrous floods. The hard-headed Governor shielded Morgan against the politicians who wanted this and wanted that; Donahey insured the success of the Miami project and he well understands the forces which have been working against the Morgan policies and against the soundness of the TVA experiment.

At the first hearings of the probing committee last week, Dr. Morgan made it plain that he did not attack the personal integrity of his former colleagues. He built his case rather on mismanagement, on subservience to political and other interests, on tricky accounting in the TVA "yardstick," and on inaccurate reports to the public. While Morgan's opponents will attempt to establish that he has arbitrary and visionary ideas, he has to his record a number of large-scale projects which have worked, while TVA is under the handicap of being a financial failure. Quite apart from what Dr. Morgan may offer for the record, much telling evidence will be supplied from other sources.

Program a Political Fantasy

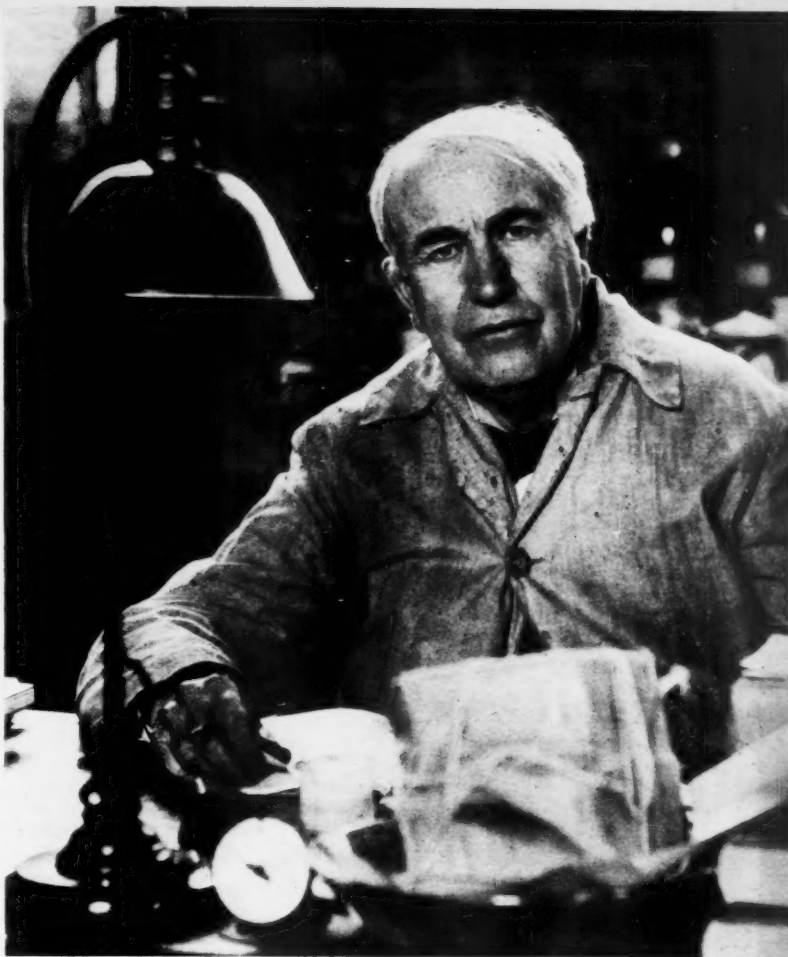
We have been dealing thus far not with an economic review of the Federal power program but with a political fantasy which has been enacted in the news columns, over the air waves, and around the conference tables of official Washington. The point we have been striving to make is that this fantastic chain of events is largely a determinant of the economic phases of the program.

To clinch it, here is one little incident: TVA has wanted approval of the Gilbertsville project, largest of its proposed dams, to create an inland sea in the lower reaches of the Tennessee River. Estimates of its size have varied. TVA gave one figure to Congress and a larger one in a court hearing. But the expected cost is upward of \$112 millions, more than the entire PWA municipal power program has spent to date; as much as Carlisle said he could spend on his Niagara-Hudson properties.

Azalea Show a Big Help

The House rebelled against the small appropriation which was asked to start this monster project. But the Senate sanctioned it because Majority Leader Barkley is running for election this year in that area and because Senator McKellar, old-time champion of the patronage system, wanted it, too. The House, because of unsavory revelations which were coming out of TVA, stood its ground, but one day accepted the item, merely because the vote was taken when several opponents of the big dam were attending the Charleston azalea show. This demonstrates the workings of the applied science of practical economics under which the government program goes forward.

The white light of publicity, however, has been a strong deterrent. Otherwise, several sectors of the program might be going much faster and farther. The direct effect upon TVA may be seen in the pres-



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ent dicker for acquisition of private power facilities in the valley in order to buy a market for TVA power. Purchase of properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company in the Knoxville area, once nearly consummated but blocked by litigation, is again up at a price of about \$7.9 millions, of which the city pays three-fourths and TVA the rest. Similar negotiations are under way in the Memphis area. Accountants are making an appraisal of Commonwealth and Southern properties, especially in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and conferences have been held between Willkie and Lilienthal.

Dr. Morgan has charged that TVA records have been changed as to past dealings with Mr. Ickes with regard to the municipal power program and that TVA has been none too frank as to its past methods of treating with the utilities in these matters. It might seem that the Authority now has to walk a chalk line and is in no position to drive too hard a bargain with the utilities, which it must buy or ruin. This, at least seems to be the market interpretation as shown by the spectacular rise in the bonds of companies concerned since the negotiations were resumed in recent weeks.

Defeat of Multiple Authority Bill

One of the most important results of the adverse publicity on TVA and other power matters has been the withdrawal of the multiple authority bill which at one time seemed likely of passage. In its original form this measure would have created an instrumentality like TVA in each major watershed as a new layer of government usurping many of the powers of existing Federal, State and local agencies. Gradually it was whittled down to a mere national planning board with a member for each region plus regional committees to make studies toward the co-ordinated development and conservation of natural resources. As an alternative the Government Reorganization Bill would have made permanent the existing National Resources Committee, for which there is scant enthusiasm in Congress.

Special groups interested in flood control, reclamation, wild life, reforestation, etc., were partly responsible for sidetracking the measure. Wyoming, for example, did not want to see policies affecting reclamation controlled from three regional offices outside the State and out of touch with its problems. With this sort of resistance, it became difficult for the public power bloc to load its electrical programs onto other public projects as in the past.

Flood Control

The flood control situation is an important indication of what has happened. After the heavy floods of 1937, the need for protection works was realized as never before and the public power people were all set for a free ride on this program. When Congressman Secrest of Ohio introduced a bill in 1937 for an Ohio Valley Authority as a straight flood control body, the Administration besought him to let the proposed agency build power projects too. But he would go only so far as to have the proposed authority report possible developments to Congress.

The Administration later pushed its regional authority bill, but its drive was stalemated. The President vetoed a resolution which would have had the army engineers, known for conservatism in power matters, resurvey the flood control situation and report its relationship to power. Stopped in Congress were resolutions for interstate flood compacts in New England which would have provided State jurisdiction over incidental power. A compromise bill for increased Federal aid in the New England area has failed to move.

Although the omnibus Flood Control Bill which recently passed the House carries authorizations for two projects which

include power, it recognizes the principle that the empty-dam policy needed for flood protection is incompatible with the full-dam principle of power generation. The growing realization that TVA's system of vastly expensive high dams is not the proper solution to the flood program at last is beginning to take hold.

Power and the Spend-Lend Bill

Another free ride at which the public power bloc is clutching is in the relief and pump-priming bill now pending in the Senate. Prior to the Administration's leap from the economy plank into new spending, one of the major obstacles to the power program was the increasing tightness of Federal funds. The inroads made by unemployment and farm relief and by many special-interest groups tended to cut the total available for electrical projects.

The power group, therefore, was eager to dip as deeply as possible into the new funds, especially for municipal project construction by PWA. This program was wanted to extend the Federalization of power into areas beyond the reach of government hydro-plants, to provide distribution facilities for water power output, and also to circumvent the legal limitations against operating Federal steam or internal combustion plants to produce energy for public sale. Largely stopped by injunctions, some \$100 millions of work was finally released by a Supreme Court decision in January and now is getting into the construction stage.

In order to permit additional projects, the House passed by a narrow margin a proviso enabling PWA to undertake projects to be rented to municipalities which would take them over after paying 55 per cent of the cost on easy terms, the rest being a grant. This was to enable public agencies which had exceeded their debt limit to participate in the program. It would have got around special bond elections which do not always go well for public ownership.

Gadsden's Blow

Appearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee in opposition to this plan, Philip H. Gadsden of the committee of utility executives was able to quote such Federal authorities as Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board and J. D. Ross, the Bonneville Administrator, as against the building of facilities to compete with private enterprise. Eccles is on record as favoring private utility construction, saying that the Federal program has not made up for the lack of it.

So the Senate committee struck the plan from the bill and wrote in language against the construction of competing works. Last week it looked as if some compromise plan to limit such Federal aggression would prevail. Then the Administration made a sudden change of front. But at least a statement of policy, as this is written, is forthcoming from Senator Barkley. Whether or not a limitation is placed in the law, it looks as if some gentlemen's agreement will be reached to prevent competing projects unless the government fails to find acceptance of a fair offer to buy through funds of RFC or through aid of municipal money. Some cities, incidentally, are finding it possible to get good terms on bonds pledged against power income rather than against general income. In this way, some of the purchases may be financed even though general debt limits have been reached.

At the outset of our discussion, we noted that the trend which has been forming, though imperfectly, toward compromise and cooperation between government and business in the settling of power problems was dictated in part by the political situation and in part by the arrival of the program at the operating stage.

These two factors begin to merge in the purchase plans of TVA and the easing of competition under the PWA program where both sides will find it easier to work out a joint solution than to continue at swords' points. The Federal officials who are facing the realities are much more reasonable on the whole than the political extremists in Congress and in the "brain trust."

Holding Company Registration

This trend is particularly noted in the policy of SEC in its enforcement of the Holding Company Act. Although the utilities realized that they would lose the Electric Bond and Share case, involving the registration features of the law, they fought the last round of their delaying action through the Supreme Court. But there they stopped. The court, in upholding compulsory registration, confirmed Benjamin Cohen's contention as to the separability of this section so that other issues remain unsettled. A later test may come as to the "death sentence."

Yet, both sides are reluctant to engage in more legal warfare until they have tried cooperation. Even before the court decision this Spring, approximately half of the industry had registered voluntarily. Now that all are under registration, much friendly negotiation is under way between power men and SEC officials toward the submission of plans for the simplification of complicated holding-company structures. Because there is still much doubt as to just what the "death sentence" really means, there may be clashes in due course but all seems to be going smoothly at present. Among the few overt moves of the commission recently was the downward revision of fees charged in reorganizing the Utilities Power and Light Company.

It appears that the threat to investors which was so widely advertised during the Holding Company Bill fight of 1935 may not be as serious as supposed and that the industry itself will seek to allay this fear in order to attract future investors. Commissioner Frank pointed out in a speech last Saturday that some holders of power securities which cease to have equity are due to lose; but that a revised system, recognizing the rights of issues which are now valid, will offer a solid foundation for the future of the industry.

Federal Power Commission

In many respects, the Federal Power Commission also is following a somewhat temperate course. In its jurisdiction over interlocking directorates, it has allowed the companies to go on for the present while it makes a broad study, involving some 850 cases and 15,000 jobs, to determine what the public interest may be. A group of A. G. & E. directors, however, waived hearings last week and resigned their interlocking jobs without waiting for the commission to make up its mind.

Continuing its rate studies, FPC has been seeking to discover whether rate reductions since July 1, 1935, have impaired company earnings or have enhanced income by increasing consumption. By its uniform system of accounts, FPC is hoping to pave the way toward the prudent investment basis of valuation, provided court decisions strengthen its position in this regard.

Pending court decisions may act to broaden the commission's jurisdiction. FPC denied the right of merger between Inland Power and Light and Pacific Power and Light on the ground that no public interest would be served rather than on a finding adverse to the public interest. The case is in the Federal Court in San Francisco.

Hydro development on non-navigable streams is involved in case of a proposed Aluminum Company plant near Tucker-

town, N. C. FPC maintains the right to license on the ground that regulation of the flow will affect a stream in South Carolina. The case probably will go to the Supreme Court.

Investigations under way include Niagara Falls Power development and Associated Gas and Electric. In the latter instance the Supreme Court granted authority to investigate. In the case of the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation of New York, FPC is investigating the right to furnish power through a Pennsylvania plant by a contract calling for 8 per cent return on the investment without regard to the amount of energy supplied. A similar situation is involved with regard to the Chicago District Generating Corporation.

Rural Electrification Program

As a sideline of the general power program, the work of the Rural Electrification Administration goes forward into a third year of line building into areas formerly unserved with electricity. Since the private companies already have developed the cream of the rural market, REA is left with comparatively thin territory and averages three customers per mile. Total cost thus far is about \$87 millions to build 86,000 miles of line in forty-four States. The program centers in Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and, to a lesser extent, in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Of 380 projects begun, 225 have been energized wholly or in part. REA, in the main, contracts with private utilities for wholesale quantities of power to sell at slightly higher costs to the consumers. Farmers are brought into the program through intensive salesmanship. The lines are strung on a straight loan basis and the equity of the Federal Government is mainly in the lines themselves backed by farmers' contracts to take the power.

REA has \$90 millions in applications at present with an appropriation of \$40 millions for fiscal 1939. The Spend-Lend Bill, as passed by the House, granted an extra \$100 millions, but, as this is written, the amount has been cut to \$25 millions by the Senate Appropriations Committee, uninfluenced by the oratory of Congressman Rankin, REA's main champion, who wanted \$200 millions.

Ultimate Cost \$2,000,000,000

If REA goes to the ultimate of serving "the last person wanting electricity," the cost will be upwards of \$2,000 millions. Increasingly high unit costs will be encountered. Already in the program the problem is met of extending a line to another customer a little farther on with a resultant increase in voltage drop. As the work goes on, the disquieting suspicion increases that it will be most difficult to recover in the end on the government's investment.

Maintenance is one little matter to be reckoned with. REA has no official figures on maintenance, which is turned over to the farmers' associations after they take over a project. The rates are supposed to cover line upkeep, but practical power men point out that in case of a serious storm, an entire project will find itself in serious straits. It is doubted, too, whether the local groups are in a position to employ competent maintenance crews.

Private Companies Get Increased Load

Cancellations of subscriptions, which farmers signed in a moment of optimism and cannot continue, is another point. REA officials say they have no figures, but think the number is small. But reports from the States suggest that cancellations may lump high. Demand per farm, in many cases, may also be much less than anticipated. Engineering work on some of the projects is said not always to be in keeping with the best practice.

So the program will work gradually toward a showdown. Whether or not the system proves itself, the private power companies stand to gain to the extent that it increases their load. Some observers think that finally they will take over many of the distressed projects at depreciated prices. This might be the answer from the standpoint of economics, but there is some question of whether it could be sanctioned politically. This is in the future and meanwhile many millions of Federal dollars will be spent in testing the idea.

Electric Home and Farm Authority

A minor auxiliary to the Federal policy of extending the use of electricity is the Electric Home and Farm Authority, operating under RFC to promote sales of appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, water pumps, cream separators, etc. The Authority enters into contracts with private or public utilities. The utilities collect for appliances by monthly installments added to electric light bills. Dealers can present their retail customer sales contracts and receive cash immediately for the unpaid balance. Manufacturers' products approved by the Authority are eligible for financing under the plan. Funds are secured by sale of the Authority's notes to banks. Only about \$5,000,000 of contracts are outstanding and will be largely self-liquidating. Losses to the government, if any, will be negligible, though repossession may become a problem.

Western Projects

With the completion of the Bonneville Dam and appointment of J. D. Ross, an experienced public power operator, as administrator under the Interior Department, the Columbia River development begins to reach the operating stage and to face some of the problems earlier encountered by TVA. The Power Commission, by writing down the capital cost chargeable to power below the figure of the Army engineers, and by setting a low interest rate, has made Bonneville power virtually the world's cheapest. The commission, however, is to be commended for its prompt determination of the base. TVA has not yet worked out its allocation although directed to do so by law.

Mr. Ross has been somewhat optimistic about the market for power, although, as Mr. Ellsworth's article points out elsewhere in this issue, the cause for optimism recently has much declined. Appropriation items, however, have been granted to increase the installed capacity and to extend transmission lines. Some power may be used for pumping at the Grand Coulee project upstream in order to start irrigation before the gigantic Coulee job is completed.

Another intended use for power was in

phosphate production. Senator Pope, up for re-election, wanted a fertilizer project in Idaho and had negotiated with TVA. His opponent, however, wants Idaho power developed in conjunction with reclamation on the Snake River and opposes transmission from outside. The President's phosphate message was long delayed. The whole affair is another example of how politics muddles the economics of the power program.

The low rates at Bonneville have caused a movement to scale down the Boulder Dam rates, previously fixed by contract at a level carefully calculated to amortize the project. It was expected that an amendment to the Boulder Canyon Act would be filed to this end, but failure of the upper basin States to reach an agreement has blocked action for this session.

Additional reclamation work is in prospect but experience has shown that incidental power in a good many instances can be absorbed to the profit of the water users. Some will be used for pumping and thus will not go on the market.

One very bad mess, however, has developed in the Nebraska PWA power projects which represent a failure in planning and in engineering. It has been recently revealed that Administrator Ickes, at the instances of Senator Norris, ignored adverse reports from his own engineers. The course of the projects has been marked by structural failures, leakage of dams, a heavy silt problem, the drying up of some farm lands, and the flooding of others. Local citizens have sought to include the "Little TVA" in the Congressional TVA inquiry, but thus far without success.

Edge Off the "Power Trust" Crusade

With these sources of public embarrassment, the New Deal no longer has an unchallenged popular issue in the socialization of power while the growing desire for normal business expansion has taken the edge from the crusade against the "power trust." The time has even come when politicians find it profitable to take issue against the Federal program, openly and no longer furtively. In this new and healthier "moral atmosphere" it will be more nearly possible than ever before to work toward a saner solution of the problems which government policies have engendered; to salvage to good that is in the program; to taper off the spending toward losing objectives; and to minimize the destruction of private values and of national wealth from which the former menace has been greatly relieved.

Recent Books

THE DOLLAR

By John Donaldson

The widespread abandonment of the gold standard has given rise to a "new" national and international monetary system. The new "standard" is studied in terms of the dollar. This study describes the evolution of this system from devaluation to stabilization, combines description with monetary theory and the empirical method in determining what have been the effects of these monetary measures and to what extent the results have come up to anticipations. (Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. \$3.75.)

SOME MODERN BUSINESS PROBLEMS

Edited by Arnold Plant

The twelve essays comprising this volume originated in a series of public evening lectures by seven authors at the London School of Economics during 1936-37. Subjects include: to centralize or decentralize; the administration chart; forecasting foreign trade; some problems in market research; public relations departments; durability and the demand for industrial products; movements in interest rates; manufacturers and the rate of in-

terest; the measurement of physical output and of operating efficiency; some modern difficulties in the measurement of profit; the rationale of cost accounting; and the distribution of proprietary articles. (Longmans, Green, New York. \$3.)

STUDIES IN CURRENT TAX PROBLEMS

This is the second volume of the Twentieth Century Fund's survey of taxation in the United States, containing technical research reports and basic analyses underlying certain important findings in the first volume, *Facing the Tax Problem*. Studies include an estimate of the tax burden on different income classes; a comparison of aggregate burden of Federal income tax and State income tax in eleven selected States; State property tax rates, 1925-36; costs of administering the

various State and local taxes; estimating income and estate tax yields; an estimate of Federal, State and local expenditures, 1936-40; studies of State and local tax systems, 1920-36, and a bibliography. (Twentieth Century Fund, New York. \$3.50.)

YOUR WILL AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

By Rene A. Wormser

The complicated subject of wills is fully presented here by a member of the New York Bar so that the layman can understand it. The complexity of wills and estate laws preclude any technical discussion, but after reading the layman will certainly have a better knowledge of this topic and a greater respect for the need of leaving a will. (Simon & Schuster, New York City. \$2.)

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National Government: Blunders in Strategy React

WASHINGTON.

THE prospect of pushing much more New Deal legislation through this waning session of Congress has been diminished in the past week by apparent slips in New Deal strategy. The President's speech in the Arthurdale schoolhouse was scarcely calculated to inspire cooperation in the Senate. By allowing the tax bill to become law without his approval and by calling for more tax revision next year, he took from business whatever comfort there had been in the easing of the profit levies and inferentially accused the Senate of abetting malefactors of great wealth.

It was poetic justice that a glaring factual error left the speech wide open to Senator Pat Harrison's stinging reply. As in the President's first statement on the Supreme Court packing plan, the staff work behind his address was amazingly uninformed on matters of common knowledge. The whole idea of presenting his remarks before a high school graduating class at a New Deal resettlement project may have been intended as a gesture of Lincolnian simplicity but fell rather short of the mark.

Another apparent boner was in Hopkins's endorsement of the New Deal candidate, Wearin, against court plan opponent Gillette in the Iowa primaries. It

Against New Deal Measures

By KENDALL K. HOYT

was well enough for Hopkins to go on the air in the 1936 campaign and in the court fight, or to allow WPA to become the political machine that it is while protesting the absence of politics in relief. But to back one Democrat against another or to enter a primary fight at all, for some curious reason, is not according to the rules of the game. So the little club of Democratic court-plan foes in the Senate, who work together because they have to, made much of the incident. If Gillette wins in Monday's vote, it will be a conservative victory and if he loses, much retaliatory sentiment is likely to be stirred.

All in all, the temper of Congress is not too favorable toward doing more than the necessary in these final weeks when only a little delay strategy can kill legislation. The relief and pump priming bill, as this is written, is likely to pass without extensive amendments. Moves toward earmarking are vehement but still seem rather aimless.

Where this leaves the wage-hour bill is not altogether clear, though quiet confer-

ences have been under way and chances for passage seem fair. In Monday's meeting of Congressional leaders at the White House, it was deemed expedient to say nothing about reorganization bill intentions until a further count of noses determined how feasible it might be.

Adjournment is talked in terms of June 11, which makes the 18th a fair guess, unless the Administration decides on some new move at the last minute. Otherwise, there is very little left to do that can-

not be gaveled through rapidly enough.

Aside from appropriations and the wage-hour bill, final measures include rivers and harbors, flood control and several of the major bills affecting business which are close to passage. Chandler bankruptcy, civil aviation, monopoly investigation, over-the-counter securities, merchant marine amendments, natural gas regulation and possibly stream pollution are among them. The trust indenture bill is not active at present and doubts surround RFC rail aid. The usual resolution to suspend the rules of the House will speed action in that body. Ending of the spend-lead debate will enable the Senate to run its calendar again, disposing of dozens of measures in a single day.

Calendar of National Legislation Week Ended May 30

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—S2475—Wage-Hour Bill. To conference May 31.
S3845—McCarren-Lea Civil Aeronautics Bill. To conf May 26.

PASSED ONE HOUSE—S5—Copeland Food & Drug Bill. H debate started May 31.
S3104—Pay U S citizens' claims against Mexico. HRpt2496 May 26.
S3276—Auth President to requisit vessels in emergency. Passed S May 18; to H Mercht Marine & Fisheries.

S4022—Amend Fed Res Act to allow member banks to contribute to charitable institutions. Passed S May 24; to H Bnkg & Currency.

HR8046—Chandler bill for broad revision of bankruptcy laws. SRpt1816 May 27.
HR8665—Amend statute as to brewers' bonds. SRpt1851 May 23.

HR8729—Pensions to needy war veterans. SRpt1850 May 23.

HR9873—D C Fair Trade Law for resale price maintenance. Passed H May 25.

HR10298—Omnibus Rivers & Harbors Bill. SRpt1862 May 23.

HR10459—Amend wine and brandy tax laws. Passed H May 27; to S Finance.

HR10530—Extend 3½% Fed Land Bank interest another 2 yrs. SRpt1853 May 23.

HR10618—Omnibus Flood Control Bill. SRpt1868 May 24.

HJR679—Relief and Pump-Priming Bill. S agreed to limit debate May 27.

HRes282—Invst un-American propaganda. Agreed to May 26.

REPORTED—S2492 (Copeland) SRpt1885 May 26—Amend Packers and Stockyards Act.

S2750 (Gillette & Capper) 1867 May 24—Amend Packers and Stockyards Act.

S2792 (McNary) 1886 May 25—Withdraw natl forest lands for protectn of watersheds for municipal water supplies.

S2911 (Lee) 1911 May 27—Draft money for compulsory loans to govt in time of war.

S3290 (Bulkley) 1888 May 25—Allow free appeals by bankrupt farmers whose Frazier-Lemke petitions are denied.

S3986 (Bilbo) 1892 May 25—Auth 4 regional research laboratories for farm product utilization work.

S4076 (Pope) May 28—Amend Fed Crop Insurance Act to permit acceptance of payts from producers in any year to apply toward future premiums.

SCR36 (Brown, Mich) May 23—Create joint Cong committee on taxation of govt securities and salaries.

HR9610 (Luecke) HRpt2457 May 24—Amend Natl Firearms Act.

HR10567 (May) 2487 May 26—Constructn program military posts.

HR10594 (Maas) 2465 May 24—Create naval and marine reserve.

HR10605 (Dorsey) 2470 May 24—\$2,000,000 to develop rotary-wing aircraft.

HJR671 (Sirovich) 2486 May 26—Create Bur of Fine Arts in Interior Dept.

NEW BILLS—S4054 (Nye) Immigratn—permit naturalizatn of aliens conscientiously opposed to war.

S4056 (Lee) Agri & Forestry—Domestic allotment plan for cotton.

S4071 (Pepper) Judic—Amend Bankruptcy Act so partial composition by exchange of evidences of indebtedness will not limit effect of act. Also HR10753 (Wilcox).

S4074 (Wheeler) Interatt Com—Amend Communicatns Act 1934 for FCC regulatn of radio interference in certain cases.

S4075 (Wheeler) Interatt Com—Preference to employ injury claims against railroads in receivership.

S4090 (Barkley) Judic—Care of juvenile delinquents violating U S laws.

S4095 (McKellar) Educ & Labor—Amend Natl Housing Act for loans up to \$2,500 each at 3½% for acquisition of inexpensive homes.

S4097 (Sheppard) Bnkg & Currency—RFC loans up to \$50,000 each to small industri concerns on non-bankable basis to complete orders on file.

S4098 (Sheppard) Interatt Com—Amend

Communicatns Act to prevent monopolies and excessive duplicatn of programs in any area.

S4106 (Bankhead & others) Agri & Forestry—Amend sec 302 AAA Act as to loans on wheat, cotton, and corn.

S4107 (Lee) Agri & Forestry—Amend Farm Tenant Act to provide govt-insured loans to farmers, encourage home ownership, &c. Also HR10779 (Jones).

S4108 (Shipstead) Commerce—8-hr day on tugs on Grt Lakes.

SJR300 (O'Mahoney) Judic—Create temporary Natl Economic Committee. Also HJR697 (Sumners).

SJR301 (Copeland) Immig—Amend Naturalization Act to permit reasonable absences from U S.

SRps 284 (King) On Table—Invstg WPA.

HR10724 (McGroarty) Interatt & Forn Com—Amend Communicatns Act to permit exemptn of radio statn on rwy rolling stock &c.

HR10755 (Cochran) Expenditures in Exec Depts—Auth agreements of indemnity to banks making payts to Treas to cover checks or drafts payable to U S which have been lost or destroyed.

HR10756 (Hill) Accounts—Automatic machine to count votes in House.

HR10733 (O'Leary) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—48-hr week.

HR10778 (Sumners) Judic—Limit authority of circuit judges to hold dist courts and of dist judges to sit in circuit courts of appeals.

HJR698 (Wilcox) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Permit foreign-owned vessels to carry freight between Fla and Pacific Northwest.

HJR699 (O'Connor) Judic—Strengthen subpoena power for Congressional investigations.

HJR700 (Treadway) Ways & Means—Establish Fed Tax Commn to work out better and fairer tax system.

HJR701 (Jones) Rules—Investg use of phosphate resources.

HRes507 (Boland) Interatt & Forn Com—Ask ICC for info on physical and financial conditn of railroads and possible improvements.

HRes 509 (O'Connor) Rules—Suspensn of House Rules to expedite action in final days of session.

HRes510 (Dies) Accounts—\$100,000 to invstg un-American propaganda.

Recent Book

PRICE AND PRODUCTION CONTROL IN
BRITISH INDUSTRY*

By Ben W. Lewis

Germany, Italy and Russia are by no means the only important countries to have turned their backs on the classical competitive economics. The United Kingdom, the traditional home of *laissez-faire*, has been experiencing in recent years a rapid cartelization of many of its important industries, either with government sanction or with downright government insistence. The process has been especially rapid since the abandonment of free trade, the new protectionism shielding British industry from the full impact of international competition. Professor Lewis reviews the measures taken by British industry for the stabilization of prices and production. While not professing to make any final appraisal of current developments and trends, he is impressed by what he terms the depression-created defeatist outlook implied in the quotas that are the heart of most of the control schemes. (Public Policy Pamphlet No. 25, University of Chicago Press, Chicago; 25 cents.)



"I WANT A
TELEPHONE
IN
THIS HOUSE!"

SUPPOSE I get sick? After all, I'm only human. And if I do get a touch of colic . . . or have a nervous breakdown . . . do you know what'll bring it on? Worry! Yes, sir, worrying about how long it would take us to get the doctor if anything should happen.

"Or suppose a pipe bursts in the bathroom? Or a burglar comes along? When something like that happens you don't write a letter, or go after help on horseback. No, sir. You hop to a telephone!

"And what about my mother? She's got marketing to do. Sometimes she needs to get in touch with Dad during the day. And there are errands to be run. Well, she can't do all those things without a telephone . . . and at the same time give me the attention I expect.

"All Dad needs to do to have a telephone is get in touch with the Business Office. I'd do it myself if I could just get out. But I can't. So is it any wonder that worry is keeping me awake half the day?"

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Wide Range of Municipal Power Rates Contrasted With "Washington Plan" Rates

TABLE I shows the average residential rates paid by customers of 1,204 municipally owned plants, as reported by the Federal Power Commission on the basis of its 1935 rate survey.¹ It will be observed that customers in communities of less than 1,000 population paid 5 cents more per kilowatt-hour for the first fifteen kilowatt-hours than those living in communities of more than 50,000 population. But the price for users of 500 kilowatt-hours was only 3.1 cents more for customers in the smaller communities. It will also be observed that in communities of 1,000 to 50,000 population the rate per kilowatt-hour for fifteen kilowatt-hours varied from 6.7 cents to 9.15 cents, a difference of 2.45 cents. But for users of 500 kilowatt-hours, the difference was only 0.85 cents.

Detailed analysis of the figures in Table I shows that in communities served by municipally owned plants the small user of electricity is called upon to bear the greater proportion of the cost of operation attributable to differences in population.

Included in Table I are comparable figures for Washington, D. C., which is served by a privately owned power company under the "Washington Plan." The "Washington Plan" provides for a sliding scale of rates whereby the rewards of increased volume and efficiency are shared by both the stockholders and the consumers.

Another interesting comparison is afforded by Table II, showing a grouping of communities served by municipally owned plants into three population classes (small, medium and large), together with comparable rates charged in Washington, D. C., under the sliding scale of rates in effect there, in small and large communities served by TVA, and in New York City.

The chief defect of the comparisons shown in Tables I and II is that the figures are averages that conceal a surprisingly wide range of rates among communities served by municipally owned plants. As shown by Table III, the highest residential rate for any of the 351 communities of less than 1,000 population was 22 cents per kwh. and the lowest was 5 cents. Although average TVA rates are lower than average rates in cities served by municipally owned plants, the lowest rates in each consumption group of communities served by municipally owned plants were in many cases as low or lower than TVA rates. Virginia, Minn., for example, a city of 12,000 people, has a municipally operated electric service for which the rate is 2 cents per kwh. for the first 200 kwh. Then there are Fergus Falls, Minn., in the 7,000 to 11,000 group, with a rate of 3.4 cents for the first 50 kwh.; and Manitowoc, Wis., with a rate of 3.5 cents for the first 50 kwh. Any one studying the detailed figures that go to make up the averages in Tables I and II might well inquire why some municipal plants charge their 25 kwh. customers 13.5 cents as against 2 cents in Virginia, Minn., in view of the fact that the municipally owned plants having the lowest rates in each population group, the Washington plant and the plants using TVA power can all operate successfully at such low rates.

The public has been led to believe by the advocates of public ownership that

¹In the group of cities of over 50,000 population slightly later data were available (i. e., covering the period to July 1, 1936), and these were used instead of the 1935 figures. At the time Table I was prepared, the Federal Power Commission had not completed its 1937 survey. On the basis of figures for certain States, however, it would appear that from Jan. 1, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1937, rates for publicly owned plants declined about 5 per cent, while those charged by privately owned plants declined about 7 per cent.

"Washington Plan" Rates

By RILEY E. ELGEN

public ownership is the only way to secure "cheap power." A detailed study of municipal power rates, however, shows clearly that all but a handful of the 1,204 municipal plants included in Table I could

lower than in the majority of large communities served by municipally owned plants, and yet they are high enough to attract all the capital that the private company needs at rates of interest on

tions buying bonds for safety, or, if you please, for that most uncertain of all myths, investment.

The small charts herewith show some of the more significant and interesting results of the operation of the Washington Plan for regulating power rates in the District of Columbia and certain adjacent territory. The first chart shows the rate of return earned by the Potomac Electric

Table I. Residential Power Rates in Communities Served by Municipally Owned Plants
(Cents per Kilowatt-Hour)

Population (Thousands), nities.		(Cents per Kilowatt-Hour)					
		Monthly Consumption (Kilowatt-Hours)					
		15	25	40	150	250	500
0-1	351	10.60	10.25	9.40	6.85	5.55	5.10
1-2	179	9.15	8.40	7.70	5.20	4.71	3.55
2-3	203	8.70	8.00	7.60	5.00	4.55	3.40
3-4	95	8.35	8.00	7.35	5.00	4.55	3.25
4-5	88	8.15	7.80	7.00	5.00	4.75	3.20
5-6	58	8.00	7.50	7.00	4.95	4.55	3.45
6-7	44	7.83	7.15	6.60	4.60	4.40	3.40
7-11	77	6.85	6.60	6.25	4.75	4.35	3.05
11-20	59	6.70	6.40	5.65	4.45	3.90	2.70
20-50	33	6.70	6.25	5.55	4.25	3.70	2.80
50+	17	5.58	5.00	4.55	3.55	3.10	2.00
Average:							
1,238	1,204	8.20	7.70	7.05	4.90	4.50	3.25
Washington, D.C.*		5.00	3.90	3.90	2.85	2.40	1.77

*Rates adopted Feb. 2, 1938.

Table II. Average Residential Electricity Rates: A Comparison
(Cents per Kilowatt-Hour)

Monthly Consumption (Kwh.)	Small.*	Municipal Medium.†	Large.‡	Washington, D. C.**	TVA Small.†	Large.‡	N.Y. City.‡
15	10.60	8.20	5.60	3.90	6.67	5.00	
25	10.25	7.70	5.00	3.90	4.00	3.00	7.04
40	9.40	7.05	4.55	3.90	4.00	3.00	
100	6.85	4.90	3.55	3.10	3.50	2.50	4.82
150	6.45	4.50	3.10	2.63	3.00	2.33	
250	5.55	3.90	2.70	2.27	2.40	2.00	3.24
500	5.10	3.25	2.00	2.02	1.58	1.38	

*350 communities of less than 1,000 population. †850 communities of 1,000 to 50,000 population. ‡116 communities of more than 50,000 population. §Less than 3,000 population. ¶More than 3,000 population. **Changed to 6.6, 4.7 and 3.2 cents, respectively, in 1937. ***See Table III for 1938 rates.

Table III. Wide Range of Rates Charged by Municipal Plants
(Cents Per Kilowatt-Hour)

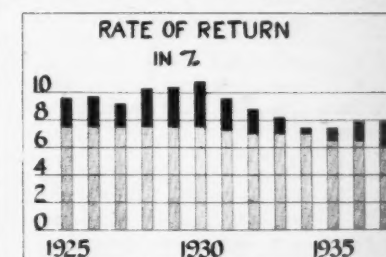
Population.	15 Kwh. High. Low.	25 Kwh. High. Low.	40 Kwh. High. Low.	100 Kwh. High. Low.	150 Kwh. High. Low.	250 Kwh. High. Low.
Under 1,000	22.0 5.0	20.0 4.0	20.0 4.0	20.0 3.4	20.0 2.9	20.0 2.4
1,000-2,000	16.67 5.0	15.0 3.5	13.1 3.3	11.3 2.6	10.5 1.9	9.0 1.3
2,000-3,000	16.7 3.6	15.0 3.6	15.0 3.6	10.5 2.9	9.7 2.4	9.0 2.0
4,000-5,000	13.3 4.0	12.5 3.0	12.5 3.0	8.1 2.5	8.1 2.3	7.0 2.0
5,000-6,000	14.3 3.7	14.0 3.4	14.0 3.3	12.0 3.1	12.0 2.5	12.0 2.2
6,000-7,000	11.7 5.0	11.0 3.0	10.8 3.0	7.4 2.5	7.1 2.3	5.1 2.0
7,000-11,000	11.4 3.4	11.4 3.4	11.4 3.4	7.5 2.3	7.0 2.1	6.2 2.0
11,000-20,000	17.5 2.0	15.5 2.0	14.4 2.0	7.0 2.0	6.3 2.0	5.2 1.4
20,000-50,000	12.5 3.5	11.8 3.5	10.8 3.3	5.6 2.9	5.6 2.5	4.3 2.2
Over 50,000	8.1 4.5	8.1 3.5	8.1 3.3	7.0 2.1	7.0 1.8	3.7 1.5
TVA*	6.7 5.0	4.0 3.0	4.0 3.0	3.5 2.5	3.0 2.3	2.8 2.0
Washington, D. C. 5.0	5.0	3.9 3.9	3.9 3.9	2.9 2.9	2.4 2.4	2.0 2.0

For number of communities in each group, see Table I.

*There are two schedules applying to Mississippi cities, etc.

cut their present rates in two and still be far higher than the rate levels established by the lowest prevailing schedules in each group or by the TVA rate levels. In Washington, D. C., rates are far

bonds not in excess of 3½ per cent. These bonds find ready markets at not less than par, and even under present economic conditions find favor with trust companies, insurance companies and other institu-



Power Company. The lightly shaded areas of the vertical bars show the fair return on invested capital; this, as indicated, was originally 7½ per cent but is now 6 per cent. The solid portions of the bars show the excess of the actual return over the fair return; and the way the Washington Plan operates at present is as follows:

If the amount earned is more than 6 per cent and not more than 7½ per cent of the rate base, rates for the following twelve months, based on the business done during the twelve months in which excess occurred, shall be so adjusted that the gross receipts of the company shall be reduced by 50 per cent of such excess; if the amount of return is in excess of 7½ per cent and not more than 8 per cent, an additional amount of 60 per cent of the said excess over 7½ per cent shall be used for the reduction of rates; if the amount earned is in excess of 8 per cent a further additional amount of 75 per cent of the excess over 8 per cent shall be used in like manner for the reduction of rates.

The second chart shows the amount of the excess earnings used each year as a measure for the determination of future rate schedules. On the average rates have been reduced about \$550,000 annually.

The third chart shows the decline in the average rate at which all electric current has been sold annually. Since 1924 this average rate has declined about 60 per cent; this is a considerably greater

Continued on Page 781

A TIN CAN is a Treasure in the Jungle ...BUT WE "WASTE" MILLIONS OF THEM EVERY DAY...

A Savage in the African jungle would look upon a shiny tin can as a priceless possession. In this country, we "waste" millions of tin cans every day because the cost of making a new tin can is less than the cost of recovering and reconditioning the old. For hundreds of years, water was the principal source of mechanical power. Most people, when they see water rolling down a stream, think of it as an economic waste of power, but it has been said that the major power sites east of the Mississippi could not be developed to produce power as cheaply as it can be produced by coal. Today, it requires only a fraction of the amount of coal used



fifty years ago to make a kilowatt-hour. With coal now a better source of power than water, what will it be when science learns to extract even more power from coal?

COAL IS THE BEST SOURCE OF POWER

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC SERVICE CORPORATION

Canadian Employment Shows Fractional Gain; Electric Power Output Off Sharply

EMPLOYMENT in Canada in April turned upward for the first time in five months, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. Although the gain was only slight and was not participated in by manufacturing industries, it is in marked contrast with conditions in the United States.

According to statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 10,551 firms on May 1 had staffs aggregating 1,024,702 persons, or 23,500 more than at the beginning of April. As a result, the unadjusted employment index rose to 107.4 from 105.0, which was slightly more than the usual seasonal gain. Allowing for seasonal fluctuations, the index stood at 111.5 as compared with 111.2 on April 1, 112.3 on March 1 and 119.8 on Nov. 1, the high point for the last recovery. (This index includes all industries except agriculture and is thus not comparable with the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment.)

The drop in the index since last November amounts to only 8.3 points, or 6.9 per cent. This is a substantially smaller decrease than that shown by the various indices of industrial production or business activity. It has failed to carry the index below the level for the corresponding month of last year. With the exception of the period June 1, 1937 to March 1, 1938, the index stands at the highest level since the Fall of 1930.

It is clearly evident from these statistics that Canada's employment record during the present business recession has been remarkable. Unemployment has shown only a comparatively moderate in-

Power Output Off Sharply

employment was the lowest for any March since 1931 while employment stood at the highest level on record, with the exception of 1929 and 1930.

The figures given in Table I are not strictly comparable with unemployment estimates released by the National Industrial Conference Board because the latter include agricultural workers. Detailed analysis, however, is not necessary to show that Canada's position is the more

All Provinces shared in the rise in employment, but after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases. In Ontario, the most important industrial area, the unadjusted index rose only fractionally to 109.9 from 109.6, whereas a much sharper increase normally occurs on May 1. The index, moreover, stands below the level of that for May 1, 1937. On the other hand, employment in

and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, nonferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. "On the other hand," reports the Dominion Bureau. "pulp and paper, textiles, tobacco and iron and steel showed decided curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal, although they were larger than has been usual in the last seventeen years."

Despite the further drop in manufacturing employment on May 1, the index has declined only 6.9 per cent from the recovery high level of 118.0 for Oct. 1, and Nov. 1, 1937. This compares with a drop of 23.5 per cent in the B. L. S. index of factory employment from its recovery high point to last April.

Employment conditions in other industries, as given in the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Logging—Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last seventeen years were recorded in logging; there were increases in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but curtailment on a larger scale was indicated in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Mining—Metallic ore and coal mining were slacker, the losses in the latter being seasonal; quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines, however, showed improvement. Employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year on the record.

Communications—No general change was indicated in communications.

Transportation—All branches of this group—the street railway, cartage and storage, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring—afforded seasonally increased employment. The general advance in transportation greatly exceeded the average for the last seventeen years.

Construction and Maintenance—Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, that in highway work being most pronounced.

Services—Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants.

Trade—Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group considerably exceeded the average for May 1 in the years 1921-37. This was probably due in part to the fact that the date of inquiry fell at the weekend. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years of the record.

Reflecting in part the drop in newsprint output, electric power production showed a substantial decrease in April. On an average daily basis, the decrease exceeded the usual seasonal decline and our ad-



TABLE I. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN MARCH
(In Thousands)

March.	Estimated No. of Wage-Earners—Total.	Employed.	Unemployed.
1928	2,171	2,085	76
1929	2,373	2,264	109
1930	2,496	2,214	282
1931	2,441	2,063	378
1932	2,452	1,839	613
1933	2,330	1,622	708
1934	2,527	1,938	589
1935	2,473	1,924	549
1936	2,500	2,005	495
1937	2,570	2,120	450
1938	2,619	2,163	456

crease, the number of persons without work last March (the latest month for which these figures are available) being only slightly greater than in the corresponding month of last year. It will be noted from Table I that employment showed an increase over March, 1937, but the gain was not sufficient to offset the normal increase in the total labor force. With the exception of 1937, however, un-

favorable. According to the Conference Board, 10,408,000 persons (including 2,802,000 workers attached to the government emergency labor force) were unemployed last March, as compared with 7,415,000 (including an emergency labor force of 2,623,000) in March, 1937. Unemployment in the United States thus increased 14.0 per cent, most of which was in industries other than agriculture. This compares with a gain of only 1.3 per cent in unemployment in Canada. Excluding agriculture, total employment in the United States last March was estimated at 32,401,000 persons, as compared with 34,663,000 in March, 1937, a decrease of 6.5 per cent. This compares with an increase of 2.0 per cent in the estimated number of workers employed in Canadian industries.

Quebec, which is the second most important economic area, showed a substantial increase and was well above the level for May 1, 1937. This gain was largely due to increased employment in transportation and construction.

As previously stated, employment in manufacturing industries failed to increase on May 1. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 6,082 establishments reported a staff of 562,733 persons, as compared with 563,859 in the preceding month. Normally an increase occurs and because of this contrary to seasonal movement, the adjusted index of manufacturing employment declined to 109.8 from 111.7 on April 1. On May 1, 1937, the index stood at 113.0. Improvement occurred in lumber, animal and vegetable food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange

Saturday, May 28

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS							
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Agnew pf. 105	105	105	105	1,518 Galtineau pf. 84	84	84	84	2,490 St. L. Corp. 3 1/2	3	3	3	1,420 Cdn Vickers 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,420 Cdn Vickers 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,420 Cdn Vickers 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,420 Cdn Vickers 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,420 Cdn Vickers 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
15 AP Grn pf. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	177 Galtineau pf. 84	84	84	84	1,305 St. L. Corp. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
55 A Brew 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	340 G St. W. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	800 St. L. P. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
10 A Brew pf. 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	80 G St. W. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	588 Shwngn 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
210 Bathurst 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	30 Gyear pf. 53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	15 Sherwin 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
75 Belf Gr 2	2	2	2	60 Gyear pf. 53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	10 Simon 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
278 Bell 165	163	163	163	420 Gypsum 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	30 S Can Pw. 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,630 Brazil 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	170 H Bridge 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	223 Steel 65	63	63	63	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20 B C Pow. 29	29	29	29	45 H Bridge 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	34 Steel pf. 61	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
170 Bruck 3	3	3	3	220 H B Mine 25	23	23	23	45 Tuckett pf. 158	158	158	158	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
65 Bldg Pro 46	46	46	46	1,705 Hinger 14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	150 Un Steel 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
701 Can Cem 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	90 H Smith 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	10 W Groc pf. 110	110	110	110	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
61 Can Cm pf. 92	90	90	90	35 H Smith pf. 91	91	91	91	43 Wind Ht pf. 7	7	7	7	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20 Can N Pow 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	2,963 Imp Oil 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	490 Wpg El A. 2	2	2	2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
271 Can S S 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,162 Imp Tob 14	14	14	14	145 Wpg El B. 2	1.90	1.90	1.90	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
348 Can SS pf. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	500 Imp Tob pf. 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	90 Wpg El pf. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
65 Cdn Brns 35	35	35	35	60 Ind Accep 24	24	24	24	10 W Groc pf. 110	110	110	110	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,810 Cdn Car 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	6,336 Nickel 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	43 Wind Ht pf. 7	7	7	7	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,340 Cdn Car pf. 27 1/2	26	26 1/2	26 1/2	2,125 Int Pete 27	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	490 Wpg El A. 2	2	2	2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
245 Cel 11	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	29 Int Pow pf. 71	72	72	72	145 Wpg El B. 2	1.90	1.90	1.90	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
55 Cel pf. 100	100	100	100	10 Jam Ps pf. 130	130	130	130	90 Wpg El pf. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
200 Alcohol A 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	191 Lake Wds. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	43 Wind Ht pf. 7	7	7	7	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
225 Alcohol B 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	530 Massey 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	490 Wpg El A. 2	2	2	2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
200 Cdn Loc 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	328 McGill 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	145 Wpg El B. 2	1.90	1.90	1.90	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5,581 C P H R 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2,176 Mtl Pow 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	39 Royal rd. 172	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
90 Cockshutt 8	8	8	8	25 Mtl Tel 56	56	56	56	3,997 Abitibi 10	135	140	140	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2,267 Borden 50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 Mtl Tram 86	84	86	86	1,735 Abitibi 6 p. 140	135	140	140	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,195 Beagum 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1,161 Can N 10	10	10	10	20 Aluminum 82	82	82	82	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20 Beagum pf 70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	205 N Brw 42	42	42	42	1,878 Asbes 61	57	57	57	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
480 Dom Brd 29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	590 N St Car. 41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	10 Bauras 6	6	6	6	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
315 Dom Cl pf. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	5,240 Noranda 60 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	15 Pow Cor p. 98	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
45 Dom Gl 45	45	45	45	1,035 Orlins 148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	10 Que Tel 4	4	4	4	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
180 Dm Gl 148	148	148	148	5 Ogilvie 148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	100 Rel Gra 5	5	5	5	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Cdn Vicks 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 C							

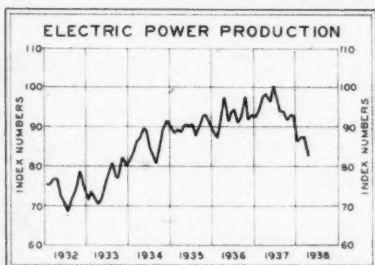
justed electric power index declined sharply to 82.5 from 87.9 for March. As a result of this decrease, The Annalist Index of Business Activity has been revised downward to 75.8 (preliminary). This compared with 76.3 for March and 79.0 for February.

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	April	Mar.	Feb.
Freight car loadings.....	85.3	84.5	85.3
Electric power production.....	82.5	87.9	87.5
Automobile production.....	62.5	58.7	78.1
Newspaper production.....	60.4	68.9	73.3
Steel ingot production.....	98.1	89.9	87.1
Pig iron production.....	89.7	88.3	85.6
Copper exports.....	219.0	166.8	149.9
Nickel exports.....	111.1	111.5	144.9
Coal production.....	100.6	109.3	109.3
Rubber imports.....	35.9	18.0	
Cotton imports.....	111.1	120.3	
Flour production.....	69.5	70.5	
Cattle slaughtered.....	117.5	123.4	115.7
Hogs slaughtered.....	125.5	128.6	129.6
Exports, boards and planks.....	80.9	83.0	86.1
Building permits.....	22.4	21.4	
Combined index.....	75.8	76.3	79.0

*Subject to revision.

Total electric power production amounted to 2,063,961,000 kilowatt-hours as compared with 2,258,197,000 in March and 2,322,884,000 in April, 1937. The average daily rate, excluding exports to the United States, was 64,278,000 kilowatt-hours as compared with 68,187,000 in March and 71,955,000 in April, 1937. A substantial part of this decline represented smaller



deliveries to electric boilers, although output exclusive of such deliveries and exports also showed a greater than seasonal decline.

Although nearly all important April statistics have been released, it is still difficult to get a clear-cut picture of business conditions. Last week we reported that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of business activity showed a

marked gain in April. Our combined index, however, now stands slightly below the March level. This divergence is partly explained by differences in the method of construction of the two indices and in the number of components included. But as previously stated, the index of manufacturing employment, which is a very broad indicator of business conditions, was lower in April than in March. The index of electric power production also reflects conditions in a wide variety of industries and it also declined. On the other hand, numerous important industries turned upward. Such a spotty condition often occurs during a business recession and it is still too early to tell whether a bottom has been reached. In view of the unfavorable conditions in the United States, however, it seems unlikely that the trend has definitely changed in Canada.

Several important news items were released in Ottawa last week. According to a statement in the Commons on May 27 by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the Bank of Canada is to be completely na-

DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS

	Long Term	Short Term	Aver. Age	Long Term	Short Term	Aver. Age
May 23.....	106.04	102.01	105.47	3.00	.91	2.15
May 24.....	Holiday					
May 25.....	106.04	102.01	105.47	3.00	.91	2.15
May 26.....	105.82	102.01	105.37	3.03	.91	2.16
May 27.....	105.16	102.01	104.92	3.04	.91	2.19
May 28.....	105.24	102.01	104.96	3.03	.91	2.19

Source: A. E. Ames & Co.

tionalized. There are at present 100,000 shares in the hands of the public and these are to be purchased at an average of the price paid in recent weeks, which probably will be \$57 or \$58 a share. The reasons for this move were not explained but observers agree that they were of a political nature. Actually, the government's power will be no greater than it is at present. But the Liberals are meeting considerable opposition in Saskatchewan, where an election will soon be held and Western members have advocated complete nationalization for some time.

Another news highlight was Sir Edward Beatty's proposal for unification of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific to solve Canada's railway problem.

This was presented to the special Senate railway committee. Sir Edward estimated an annual saving of \$75,300,000 through unification.

Another item of interest was a report that Canada will embark on a large-scale slum clearance project. According to present plans legislation will soon be introduced to get the plan under way. It is reported that the bill contemplates loans to municipalities for low-rent housing projects that may aggregate \$100,000,000.

Freight-car loadings for the week ended May 21 showed a moderate decrease to 44,941 cars from 45,568 cars for the preceding week. The seasonally adjusted index, however, recorded a more substantial decline. It stands at 73.18, as compared with 75.15 for the preceding week and 81.78 for the corresponding week of last year.

Wholesale commodity prices have continued to recede, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index for the week ended May 20 being 80.3, as compared with 80.8 for the preceding week. A year ago, the index stood at 85.4. The index of Canadian farm products prices dropped to 77.5 from 78.1. It is now 11.2 points below the level for the corresponding week of last year.

H. E. HANSEN.

Beauharnois Power Corporation, Ltd.—Bondholders have approved a reorganization plan evolved to provide for the amended contract with the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission. The contract also was approved.

Terms of the reorganization set forth that the holders of each \$100 principal amount of Beauharnois collateral trust bonds will receive \$50 principal amount of Montreal Power bonds, \$45 in second mortgage Beauharnois bonds, and \$5 in convertible notes of one-quarter of a share of common stock.

The vote was taken among holders of the 5 per cent collateral trust bonds. Holders of common shares will meet on June 6 to vote on a proposed increase of 669,559 shares to a total of 1,431,559 common shares no par value. Guy M. Todd,

chairman of the bondholders' committee, announced government approval, and that the Quebec Electricity Commission soon would follow suit.

Canadian National Railways—Operating revenues in April were \$13,924,655, as compared with \$17,056,398 in April, 1937. Operating expenses were \$14,623,787, against \$14,807,383 during the corresponding period of last year.

Dominion Government, Provincial and municipal financing in Canada during May was the largest for the month in five years and aggregated \$192,293,969, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All the financing during the month was done in Canadian markets, most of it being for Dominion Government account. The municipal item was \$139,825,000 of six-year 2 per cent and twenty-year 3 per cent securities.

Montreal Stock Exchange

DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	10 Utilities	20 Industrials	15 Golds.
May 25.....	62.7	70.4	117.3
May 26.....	62.0	68.4	116.3
May 27.....	62.1	68.1	116.5
May 28.....	62.3	67.7	116.5
May 30.....	62.6	67.9	116.7
May 31.....	62.2	67.8	116.7

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	May 28, 1938	May 29, 1937
Monday.....	43,000	Closed	
Tuesday.....	43,000	Closed	
Wednesday.....	62,000	84,000	
Thursday.....	57,000	113,000	
Friday.....	67,000	144,000	
Saturday.....	52,000	63,000	
Total.....	281,000	490,000	

Toronto Stock Exchange

DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20 Industrials	20 Golds.	15 West. Oils.
May 25.....	109.5	112.9	35.9
May 26.....	108.6	111.1	34.8
May 27.....	108.0	112.3	35.4
May 28.....	108.1	112.6	35.5
May 30.....	108.5	114.1	34.9
May 31.....	106.9	113.4	34.6

SHARES SOLD

	Week Ended	May 28, 1938	May 29, 1937
Monday.....	415,000	Closed	
Tuesday.....	392,000	Closed	
Wednesday.....	512,000	532,000	
Thursday.....	512,000	593,000	
Friday.....	392,000	184,000	
Saturday.....	206,000		
Total.....	1,917,000	2,228,000	

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, May 28

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCKS	High	Low	Last
Sales.				
1.470 Abitibi.....	170	135	150	
1.470 Abitibi 6% pf 15	13 1/2	14		
3.000 Acme Gas.....	99	99		
900 Afton.....	02 1/2	02 1/2	02 1/2	
2.785 A P Cons.....	20	20		
65 A P Grain 3.....	3	3		
30 A P Gr pf 21.....	21	21		
30.597 Aldermac.....	46	40	44 1/2	
80.000 Amm Gold.....	28	20 1/2	24	
12.500 Anglo Cdn.....	1.50	1.43	1.44	
1.875 Anglo Hur.....	3.05	3.05	3.05	
4.700 Arncliffe.....	20	16	19	
3.500 Ashley.....	6 1/2	6	6	
5.500 Ashley.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
10.400 Augite.....	29	26	26 1/2	
1.000 Aztec Min.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
4.500 Bagamack.....	17	13	13	
8.750 Bankfield.....	70	65	69 1/2	
100 Bank Can.....	60	58	58	
20 Bank Mont.....	205	205	205	
2 Bank N.S.....	295	295	295	
6.400 Base Metal.....	32	28	28	
1.900 Beattie Gold.....	100	104	104	
5 Beat 1st pf 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	
226 Beauharnois.....	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
444 Bell Phone.....	165	162	163 1/2	
22.500 Bidgood K.....	27	24	24	
1.950 Big Mo.....	35	35	35	
120 Billmore.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
65 Blue Rib pf 13 1/2	32	32	32	
6.000 Bobjo.....	99	95 1/2	95 1/2	
2.125 Bralorne.....	9.00	8.80	8.80	
7 Brant C pf 24.....	24	24	24	
2.245 Brazil Tr.....	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	
14 Brew & O.....	5 1/2	5	5	
1.500 B Brown Oil.....	48	42	45	
4.160 Buff Ank.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
30.740 Buff Cdn.....	0.42	0.42	0.42	
70 Build Prod.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
13.200 Bunk Hill.....	11	11	11	
10 Burt F.N.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
5.770 Cal & Ed.....	2.20	2.20	2.20	
500 Calmont.....	35	31	31	
25 Can Bread.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
30 Can Bread B.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
174 Can Cem.....	9 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	
109 Can Cem pf 92	90	90	90	
65 Can Malt.....	30	30	30	
50 Can Pack.....	65	65	65	
18 Can Per M.....	130	130	130	

STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCKS

Sales.	High	Low	Last
25 Easy Wash.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
27.225 Eldorado.....	2.20	2.00	2.10
50 Equit Life.....	6	6	6
4.379 Falconbr.....	5.75	5.50	5.50
495 Fan Farm.....	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
10.500 Fed Kira.....	0.5	0.4	0.4 1/2
24.100 Fernand.....	23	19	20
17.800 Fontana.....	07	05	05
676 Ford A.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
500 Fount.....	20	20	20
2.900 Francoeur.....	31	30	30
1.228 Gaitneau P.....	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
117 Gatlin P.....	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
62 G S Wares.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
47.600 Gillies L.....	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
5.500 Glenora.....	03	03	03
8.025 Golds Lake.....	44	40	40
5.500 Golds Lake.....	18	16 1/2	16 1/2
1.146 Howey.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
7.000 Goodfish.....	05 1/2	04	05 1/2
40 Goodyear.....	60	59 1/2	60
111 Goodyear pf 54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
1.300 Gr. Bousq.....	04 1/2	04 1/2	04 1/2
500 Granada.....	05 1/2	05 1/2	05 1/2
2.000 Grandoro.....	06	05 1/2	05 1/2
352 GI Lake P.....	8	8	8
160 GI L Pa pf 20	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
15 GI West.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
11.800 Gunnar.....	77	74	74
410 Gypsum.....	5 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
3.500 Halcor S.....	04	03 1/2	03 1/2
5 Hm. Theat.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
220 Hrd Carpet.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
45.010 Hrd Rk.....	2.15	1.99	2.02
9.000 Harker.....	10	9	9
1.100 Highland.....	12	12	12
5 H & Dauch.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
3.093 Hollinger.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
5.574 Home Int.....	1.20	1.10	1.10
500 Homestead.....	15	15	15
13.146 Howe.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1.260 Hud Bay.....	25	22 1/2	22 1/2
40 Hur & Erie.....	60	60	60
49 Imp Bank.....	207 1/2	205	205
3.725 Imp Oil.....	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
1.180 Imp Tobac.....	14	13 1/2	14
500 Int C & C.....	20	20	20
55 Int Met A.....	6	6	6
30 Int Met pf 65	65	65	65
5 Int Met A.....	62	62	62
17.728 Int Nickel.....	45 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
3.864 Int Pet.....	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
5 Int J M Cons.....	14	12	12 1/2
500 Int Util B.....	60	60	60
15.500 Jack Walte.....	40 1/2	41	41
10.631 Jacoma.....	18	15	15 1/2
35.180 Jellico.....	45	37	38 1/2
9.211 J M Cons.....	14	12	12 1/2
65.242 Kerr Ad.....	1.50	1.30	1.38
500 Kerr Hud.....	1.00	.90	.91
16.775 Kirk Lake.....	1.00	1.00	1.01
10.000 Laguna.....	35	30	30
3.876 Lake Sh.....	50 1/2	49 1/2	50
60 Lake Sulp.....	3 1/2	3	3

STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCKS

Sales.	High	Low	Last
25 Lake Wds.....	12	12	12
1,100 Lamaque C.....	03 1/2	03	03
6,300 Lapa Cad.....	43	39	40
25 Laura Sec.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
1,000 Lava Cap.....	85	85	85
8,700 Lebel Oro.....	06 1/2	06	06 1/2
1,000 Lee Gold.....	02 1/2	02 1/2	02 1/2
200 Legare.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
10,260 Leitch.....	30	30	30
5,995 Little L.....	3.75	3.50	3.30
207 Loblaw A.....	22 1/2	22	22
70 Loblaw B.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
11,020 Macassa.....	4.50	4.30	4.45
42,779 McL. Cock- shutt.....	3.45	3.10	3.20
8,600 Made R. L.....	37	34	36
5,000 McD Seg.....	17	17	17
4,600 Man & E.....	01 1/2	01 1/2	01 1/2
450 M Leaf M.....	3 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2
5,175 Maralio.....	10	09	09 1/2
2,345 Massey-H.....	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
99 Mas-Har pf.....	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
102 McColl.....	12 1/2	11	11 1/2
167 McColl pf.....	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
5,175 McIntyre.....	10	9	9 1/2
12,810 McKen R.....	1.03	1.00	1.01
11,000 McKen R.....	1.54	1.5	1.5
5,100 McWatters pf.....	47	42	44
1,000 Mercury.....	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
3,412 Mining Cp.....	1.75	1.70	1.75
600 Model Oils.....	30	30	30
1,700 Monarch O.....	16 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
115 Moneta.....	28	28	28
115 Moore Corp.....	29	28	29
16 Moore C A.....	148	147	147 1/2
15,800 Morris K.....	5	5	5
30 Murphy.....	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
100 Nat Brew.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
285 Nat Gro.....	12	12	12
50 Nat Gro pf.....	122	122	122
200 Nat Tr.....	190	190	190
79,260 Naybor.....	28	25	25
1,500 Newbee.....	02 1/2	02	02 1/2
2,500 N Gold R.....	15	12	12 1/2
1,000 Nipling.....	1.68	1.68	1.68
5,277 Noranda.....	61 1/2	58	60
3,200 Nor Oil.....	08	07 1/2	07 1/2
5,000 Norgold.....	03	02 1/2	02 1/2
700 Nor Eng.....	3.45	3.45	3.45
50 No Star pf.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
5,875 O'Brien.....	3.45	3.15	3.35
7,775 Okita O.....	1.50	1.30	1.35
20,769 Omega.....	44	40	40 1/2
2 Ont Loan.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
14 Orange Cr.....	150	150	150
Orange Cr.....	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
11,300 Oro Plata.....	90	76	88
12,750 Paca Oils.....	08	07 1/2	07 1/2
150 Pace Her.....	90	85 1/2	85 1/2
5,040 Paca Oils.....	3.25	3.25	3.25
600 Pandora C.....	29	29	29
25 Pantepec.....	41	4 1/4	4 1/4
800 Parma.....	13 1/2	11	11
200 Pauls.....	13 1/2	11	11

Financial News of the Week

NET income of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation in the first quarter of this year, after adjustment for seasonal variation, totaled \$2,858,000, as compared with \$3,178,000 in the final quarter of last year and \$2,822,000 in the three months ended March 31, 1937.

In the early part of April the Securities and Exchange Commission refused to permit the company to pay a common dividend out of surplus. The SEC did, however, permit payment of certain preferred dividends.

Adjusted first-quarter profits of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, whose properties are in the heart of the area covered by the TVA, were the lowest since the final period in 1935. Earnings amounted to \$2,741,000, as compared with \$3,064,000 in the fourth quarter of last year and \$4,013,000 in the first quarter of 1937.

Earnings of the Consolidated Edison Company in the first quarter, after allowance for seasonal variation, amounted to \$9,902,000. In the first quarter of last year adjusted net totaled \$9,276,000.

Stockholders of the company recently approved an increase in the number of authorized common shares from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000. It was stated that no common stock would be sold under present circumstances but that the increase was being made in the event it became both possible and wise to sell additional stock.

Considering the recent unprecedented drop in automobile sales, the Detroit Edison Company has maintained a fairly high rate of earnings. Net profits in the first quarter, after adjustment for seasonal variation, totaled \$2,272,000, as compared with \$1,956,000 in the preceding period and \$2,442,000 in the first quarter of last year.

Press reports indicate that the slump in business in the Detroit area is now affecting the profits of Detroit Edison more severely. In consequence, second-quarter profits, after adjustment for seasonal variation, are expected to be a far cry from the \$2,728,000 earned in the June quarter of last year.

First-quarter profits of Public Service of New Jersey, after adjustment for seasonal variation, were the lowest in ten years. Adjusted profits amounted to \$5,211,000, as compared with \$6,182,000 in the first quarter of last year, a drop of 16 per cent. Even in the depression year, 1932, the company's adjusted profit in the first quarter was \$7,773,000.

In the first quarter of this year the United Corporation, a public utility holding company, earned \$2,123,000, as compared with \$3,703,000 in the preceding three months and \$2,164,000 in the first quarter of last year.

Until 1936 there was no apparent seasonal movement in the quarterly earnings of United Corporation, and consequently the above figures are unadjusted. Passage of the Undivided Surplus Tax, however, caused the company's profits to rise sharply in the fourth quarters of 1936 and 1937 as the utilities in United's portfolio sought to dodge high taxes by paying special dividends.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

American Car and Foundry Company (12-10-37)—The company has received orders for omnibuses driven by Hall-Scott horizontal engines as follows: Five from the Virginia Electric and Power Company, Richmond, Va.; three from the Vermont Transit Company, Burlington, Vt., and one from the New York State Railways.

Atlantic Elevator Company, Inc.—E. F. Mechling, president of Atlantic Elevator, has announced that his organization has acquired the good-will, name, patterns, drawings, patents, jigs, fixtures and service

facilities of the Gurney Elevator Company and will carry on its activities as the Gurney Division of Atlantic Elevator Company. **Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation**—See item under United Shipyards.

J. G. Brill Company (9-24-37)—The Des Moines Railway has ordered twenty-eight trolley omnibuses from the J. G. Brill Company.

Federal Screw Works—The company has called for June 13 a meeting of stockhold-

ers totaling 32,957 units, a decline of 4.9 per cent from sales in the corresponding month of 1937. In the first four months of 1938 sales of 130,150 units were at a record volume level, 7.3 per cent above the like period in 1937.

Gurney Elevator Company—See item under Atlantic Elevator.

Interlake Steamship Company—Stockholders at a meeting in Cleveland voted to retire 31,000 capital shares held in the treasury.

capital. Underwriting commissions on the offering amount to \$122,500, or 3½ per cent, leaving gross proceeds to the company of \$3,377,500, or a price per unit of 96½.

Snider Packing Corporation—S. E. Comstock, chairman, and B. C. Olney, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting that substantially higher costs of labor, taxes, raw materials and supplies were not recoverable at present prices. In the aggregate, prices averaged slightly lower than in the preceding year, reflecting the combination of abundant crops, supplies of canned goods and general business conditions prevailing during the last half of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, they said.

Soco-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. (8-13-37)—Earnings for the first four months of this year are about one-third less than those for the same period in 1937. John A. Brown, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting. He said he hoped conditions would not cause further deterioration.

Mr. Brown estimated gasoline sales by the company in the first four months of this year were about 500,000 barrels more than in the similar period last year, but he added that demand for all other oil products showed a substantial reduction. He estimated that the earnings of the company's refineries in the United States in the first quarter of this year were approximately \$1,700,000, about 40 per cent below those for the similar period last year.

Tim Be Lok Corporation—The company, manufacturer and distributor of pre-fabricated houses, has filed a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering 24,900 shares of \$10 par common stock to be offered at \$10 a share. Proceeds will be used for mill, machinery and working capital.

United Shipyards, Inc.—Stockholders have approved the sale of the property and business of the company to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for \$9,320,000. Class B stockholders, who have no vote, opposed the sale, while 336,750 shares of Class A stock, out of a total issue of 411,690 shares, were voted in favor, with 925 shares opposed.

Joseph W. Powell, president, in reply to a question by a stockholder, said that approximately \$5,540,000 of the total sum involved in the transaction should remain after settlement of mortgages on the plants, and that this amount might even be increased as a result of changes and adjustments.

RAILROADS

Allegheny Corporation (3-25-38)—The quarterly report of the company disclosed that that railroad-holding company took a loss of \$29,612,125 in the sale of stock to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, one of the Allegheny family.

Allegheny sold to C. & O. 215,000 shares of common stock of the Erie and 167,300 common shares of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) under an option exercised last Jan. 29.

Largely due to this operation, Allegheny's earned surplus account, "in the black" \$10,992,613 on Jan. 1, was "in the red" \$18,287,734 on March 31.

The corporation transferred a first-quarter net profit of \$167,564 to the earned surplus account. The first quarter of 1937 had shown a net loss of \$4,577.

The Chesapeake Corporation, middle holding company of the old Van Sweringen rail group, reported a net income of \$1,757,329 for the first quarter of 1938, compared with \$1,909,038 the year before.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (5-27-38)—See item under Allegheny Corporation.

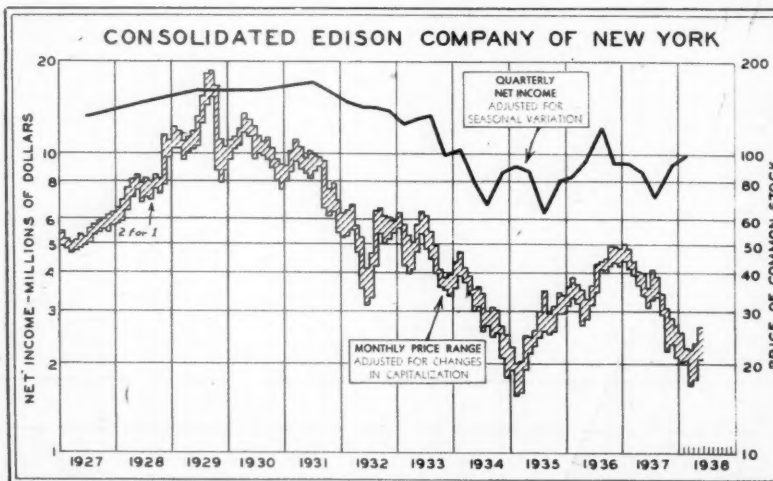
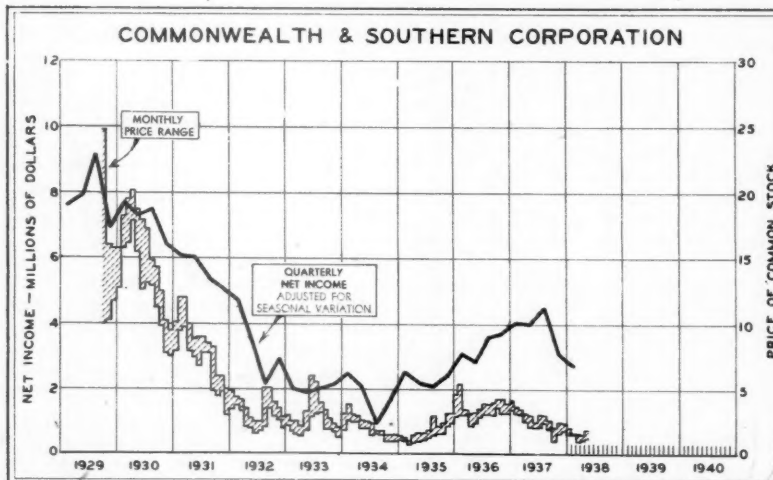
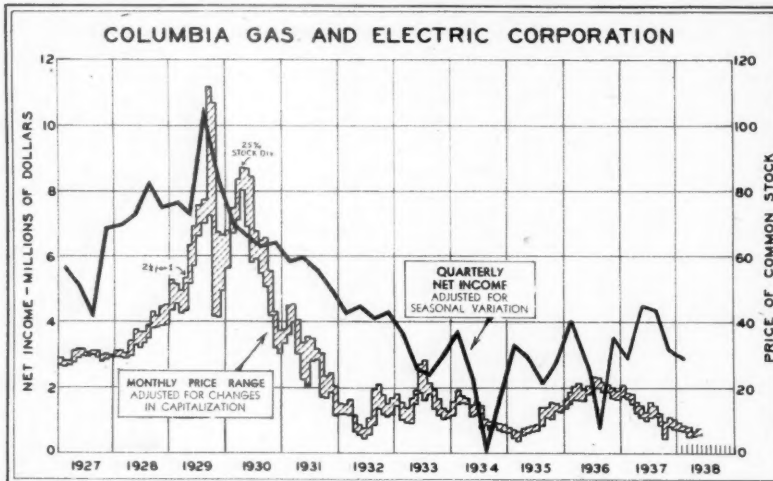
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (3-4-38)—The I. C. C. has authorized E. Stanley Glines, Morton H. Fry, W. Rodman Peabody, R. Harland Shaw and C. Oliver Wellington to serve as a protective committee for holders of 5 per cent fifty-year mortgage gold bonds, Series A, due on Feb. 1, 1975, of the road, in connection with reorganization proceedings of that railroad. The committee, the commission said, was of the opinion that it would receive authorizations to represent in excess of one-third of the \$106,395,096 of the bonds outstanding.

Erie Railroad (4-8-38)—The Mutual Savings Bank Group Committee for Erie Railroad bonds, representing eighteen mutual savings banks holding \$9,639,500 of bonds and equipment trust certificates of the road and subsidiaries, has been authorized by the I. C. C. to intervene in the reorganization proceedings of the Erie under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

See also item under Allegheny Corporation.

New York Central Railroad (4-27-38)—Fredrick E. Williamson, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting that increases in freight rates granted recently by the I. C. C. probably would amount to between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000 for the Central this year.

Mr. Williamson said the prediction was based on an estimate of 70 per cent of the volume of business for 1938, compared with 1936. He added that the increases were "not sufficient by a very large margin to meet the increased costs as a result of higher taxes, social security and the Rail-



ers to vote on a plan of reorganization and recapitalization.

Holders of each \$1,000 of unsecured convertible 6½ per cent notes, of which \$1,737,000 was outstanding on Dec. 31, would receive \$500 in new 5 per cent mortgage bonds and fifty shares of new preference stock. Holders of 199,375 shares of no par common stock would receive new shares on an even basis.

The new capital would consist of \$868,500 of 5 per cent mortgage bonds, 86,850 shares of convertible preference stock from no par up to \$5 par value and 400,000 common shares from no par up to \$1 par value, of which 108,562 shares would be reserved against conversion of preference stock. The par values are subject to later determination.

General Motors Corporation (5-6-38)—Sales to dealers in overseas markets during April

reducing the issue to 459,000 outstanding shares.

National Gypsum Company (5-13-38)—A banking group composed of W. E. Hutton & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Johnson, Lane & Space & Co., Inc., Scott & Stringfellow, Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc., has offered \$3,500,000 of 4½ per cent debentures of the company. The debentures, which will mature on May 1, 1950, were priced at par and accrued interest.

Net proceeds to the company from the sale, estimated at \$3,329,535, will be used to pay a 4 per cent mortgage note of \$1,250,000, due in 1940; to redeem its outstanding fifteen-year 6 per cent bonds, due in 1943, at 103; to repay \$100,000 of purchase money notes secured by conditional sales obligations; to construct and equip a new plant in the South, and for additional working

road Retirement Act, and the increase in the cost of fuel, supplies and wages."

"The railroad has no obligation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other government agencies," he continued. "The results for the balance of the year and thereafter will be almost entirely determined by the general business volume of the country."

"It is hoped that there will be some increase in traffic during the Fall months, and it is probable that the large expenditures of Federal funds in prospect will result in some increase in the volume of railroad tonnage."

Fixed obligations in the hands of the public since Jan. 1, 1932, have been reduced by about \$128,000,000, he reported, with a resultant saving of some \$8,600,000 in annual interest charges.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis (2-4-38)—See item under Alleghany Corporation.

UTILITIES

American Gas and Power Company (1-7-38)—See item under Birmingham Gas.

Birmingham Gas Company—The SEC has called a hearing for June 9 on an application for a report on a recapitalization plan of the company and a declaration with respect to solicitations under the plan. The matter involves also certain transactions by the American Gas and Power Company of Wilmington in connection with the plan.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York (4-29-38)—See item under Yonkers Electric Light and Power.

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company (12-11-36)—A registration covering the issuance of \$18,000,000 of Series O 3½ per cent refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds, due June 1, 1968, has been filed with the SEC.

The issue will be used for refinancing, the net proceeds to be applied toward the retirement of \$18,000,000 Series K 3½ per cent bonds, which are to be called for redemption on or about Aug. 17.

Engineers Public Service Company (3-4-38)—The company this week affected certain major changes in its capital accounts. The changes, it was indicated, had been requested by the SEC.

The rearrangements include a write-down of \$6,763,498; restatement of the preferred stock capital account and the reduction of capital surplus by \$35,000,000.

On April 30 the earned surplus of the company was \$2,511,105 and the capital surplus amounted to \$56,149,545. This capital surplus was created in May, 1936, when shareholders approved a reduction in capital represented by the common stock of the company to an amount equal to \$1 a share, which resulted in the transfer of \$56,149,545 to capital surplus account.

Last week directors of the Engineers Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends on the company's outstanding preferred stocks, amounting to \$580,884, which was charged against the earned surplus account.

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (3-25-38)—A registration statement covering \$2,522,000 of general mortgage bonds, Series I, due in 1967, proceeds from the sale of which will be employed for capital expenditures, has been filed with the SEC.

San Antonio Public Service Company—A banking group headed by the Mellon Securities Corporation and Dillon, Read & Co. has offered \$19,000,000 of bonds and notes of the San Antonio Public Service Company, marking the first public financing for that company in ten years. The offering consisted of \$16,500,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due on April 1, 1963, offered at 99 to yield 4.05 per cent, and \$2,500,000 of 4 per cent serial notes maturing in varying amounts from April 15, 1939 to 1948, which were priced to yield from 2.72 to 4.50 per cent, according to maturity.

Net proceeds from the sale of these securities, estimated at \$18,428,250, together with \$1,960,000 to be received from the sale of 28,000 additional shares of common stock to the American Light and Traction Company, parent company, will be used to redeem \$18,518,000 of bonds of the company and its predecessors bearing interest of 5 and 6 per cent.

South Carolina Utilities Company—Guilford S. Jameson of Washington announced last week that the RFC had approved a loan to the South Carolina Utilities Company to finance an expansion program. This is the first approval by the RFC of a loan of this kind since Congress recently liberalized the law pertaining to lending.

Mr. Jameson, who represented the South Carolina company, said the loan would be for \$150,000. It is to be underwritten by the South Carolina National Bank of Charleston, and the RFC agreed, he said, to a deferred participation by which it would absorb half of the loan on demand by the bank. The money is to be used for increasing power output and for extending lines at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company—The company and its parent concern, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., has filed an application with the New York Public Service Commission for authority to issue \$9,515,000 of 3½ per cent debentures to mature June 1, 1948. The interest and principal of the proposed issue would be guaranteed by Consolidated Edison, according to the application.

Proceeds of the issue, which the companies believe could be sold at not less than par, would be used to repay the parent con-

cern for advances made to the Yonkers company for extensions and improvements to the subsidiary's property.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bank of New York—The Bank of New York and Trust Company, the oldest bank in New York, is planning to drop the last part of its present title and revert to the name "Bank of New York," which it carried for the first 138 years of its existence. Approval of the change has been voted by the

change for interest coupons falling due from 1934 to Dec. 31, 1936, held by American investors in German industrial and municipal securities, has been stopped by the SEC because the prospectus accompanying the registration statement was not brought up to date on April 2 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933.

No international political questions are involved, the action being taken entirely because negotiations with counsel for the agents of the Conversion Office failed to

were made by John J. Bennett Jr., New York State Attorney General, in an action brought May 27 in the Supreme Court of New York.

The suit named forty-one defendants, among them Paine, Webber & Co., stock brokers, 25 Broad Street; Prentice & Brady, 25 Broadway, a former Stock Exchange house, a group of Boston men, several Canadian operators and four investment trusts and their officers.

They were accused by Ambrose V. McCall, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the State Bureau of Securities, who directed the inquiry into their financial activities, of having manipulated and siphoned the diversified assets of the investment trusts, which, prior to the management control change, had a book value of \$16,100,000.

As the result of the complaint and the supporting affidavit of John R. O'Hanlon, Assistant State Attorney General, New York Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman signed an order returnable Tuesday, June 7, requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from engaging in certain practices in alleged violation of the State Securities Act, pending the final outcome of the proceedings.

The defendants were segregated into three groups. The court temporarily enjoined one group from participating in the buying and selling of any securities in the State of New York. A temporary restraining order preventing further negotiation or sale of the securities of the corporate defendants was granted against the second group, which included four investment trusts and their officers.

A temporary injunction prohibiting the participation in the lending of funds on the collateral of or in the negotiation or purchase or sale of any portfolio securities owned by an investment trust unless permission is given in writing by every stock or bond holder in the trust, was granted against the third group. This group included the individuals and co-partners trading under the firm name of Paine, Webber & Co., as well as the firm of Prentice & Brady.

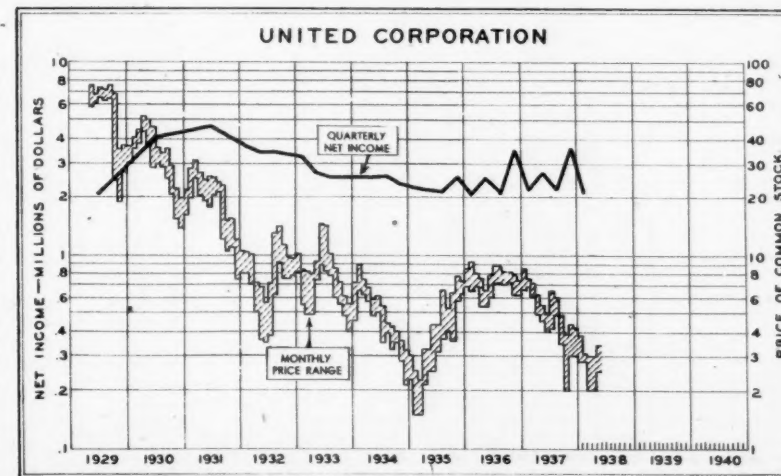
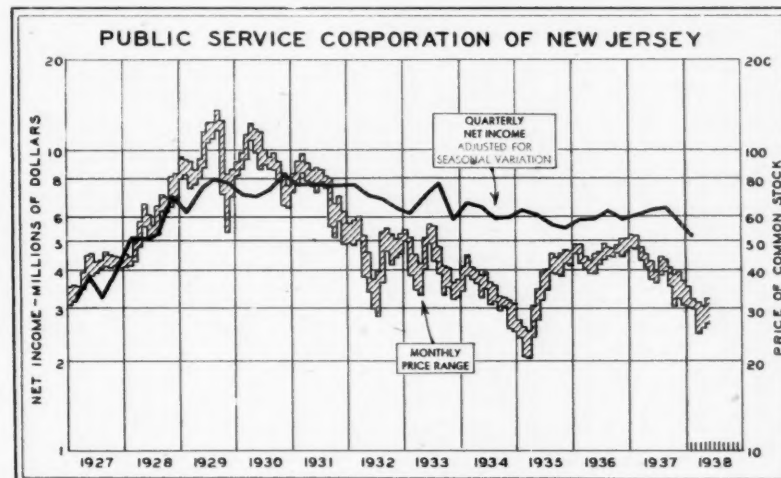
Those named in Paine, Webber & Co. were F. Ward Paine, Stephen Paine, Albert P. Everts, Morris F. LaCroix, Frank R. Hope, L. Brooks Leavitt, Michael J. O'Brien, Barnard C. Luce, Edward J. Furlong, Lloyd W. Mason, William S. Markle, Frank H. Brown, Don M. Craft, Glenn G. Munn, Maurice M. Wheeler, Francis W. Wheeler, James Nowell and Kenneth D. Steere, who retired from Paine, Webber & Co. Dec. 31, 1937.

Those named as individuals and co-partners trading under the firm name of Prentice & Brady were Sartell Prentice, Jerome C. Brady, Erwin R. Hiltz, Burton H. Jackson, Charles F. Horlacher, Andrew J. Fox, John M. Nord, Roland S. Feigus and J. Paul Lynch.

The investment trusts "which have been subject to the depredations of the defendants," the value when taken and the amounts substituted, according to the Attorney General, were as follows:

	Approximate Value Per Books of Public Investment at Date of Acquisition	Amounts Substituted
First Income Trading Corp.	\$800,000	\$800,000
Continental Securities Corp.	4,000,000	3,300,000
Reynolds Investment Co., Inc.	8,300,000	882,500
Insuranshares Corp of Delaware	810,000	500,000
Bond and Share Trading Corp.	390,000	175,000
Burco, Inc.	1,800,000	750,000
Total	\$16,100,000	\$6,207,500

Word was received last Friday at the office of the State Attorney General in New York that the Securities and Exchange Commission had announced in Washington that it would hold public examinations of the investment trusts named in the injunction proceedings. The hearings began



trustees, and stockholders will be asked to ratify this decision at a meeting to be held on June 17, according to an announcement issued by J. C. Traphagen, president of the institution.

Benjamin Franklin Corporation—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering 3,750 periodic payment agreements to be offered at \$1,200 each and 1,000 single payment agreements to be offered at \$500 each for estimated cash proceeds of \$5,066,250. Proceeds will be used for investment.

Bond and Share Trading Corporation—See item under Investment Trust Asset Changes.

Burco, Inc.—See item under Investment Trust Asset Changes.

Continental Securities Corporation—See item under Investment Trust Asset Changes.

First Income Trading Corporation—See item under Investment Trust Asset Changes.

German Bonds—The further issuance of the 3 per cent bonds registered by the Conversion Office for German foreign debts in September, 1936, to be offered in ex-

result in the filing of the information required. In the registration statement which covered \$60,000,000 of the bonds, the exchange offer was to terminate on June 30, 1938, and recently there has been no development to indicate that any agreement will be reached in the meantime.

There also were reports that the Conversion Office was preparing to file soon with the commission a registration statement for dollar bonds to be offered in exchange to coupon holders for interest falling due in 1937 on German municipal and industrial securities. The size of the offering is not known, but it would be dependent upon the extent to which such bonds held in this country have been repatriated.

Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware—See item under Investment Trust Asset Changes.

Investment Trust Asset Changes Investigated—Charges that assets worth \$6,207,000 were removed from the portfolios of six investment trusts and replaced with securities of dubious value, following a change in the management control of the trusts,

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION

Convertible Preference Stock, \$4.25 Series of 1935, Dividend

A regular quarterly dividend of \$1.06¼ on the Convertible Preference Stock, \$4.25 Series of 1935, of COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION has been declared payable July 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10, 1938. The transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

Common Stock—Regular Dividend

A regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share in cash has been declared on the Common Stock of COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION, payable July 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 10, 1938. The transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN I. SNYDER, Treasurer.

May 26, 1938.



Thursday morning in the New York offices of the commission.

In connection with the action of Mr. Bennett, the following statement was issued by Paine, Webber & Co.

The order obtained by the Attorney General restrains Paine, Webber & Co. from lending or advancing funds in transactions involving portfolios of certain investment trusts, unless the consent of all interested parties is first obtained. There is no order restraining Paine, Webber & Co. from doing business in New York or elsewhere.

In the affidavit Mr. O'Hanlon said that the practices complained of consisted of the repeated operations of one or more groups of individuals, acting through common agents, in acquiring control of security investment trusts, financing the purchases of control out of the portfolios of the trusts themselves and then proceeding to syphon out the trusts' liquid assets by substituting for marketable securities in their portfolios various unmarketable securities, including in particular the stocks of certain Canadian corporations organized or controlled by the defendants themselves.

Republic of Panama—The republic announced through G. Lopez Fabrega, Consul General in New York, that the interest due on June 1 on its external secured dollar 5½ per cent bonds maturing on June 1, 1953, would not be paid.

The republic explained that it was unable to divert money now from its general fund to cover the payment due, adding that it had not received from the United States Government yet the arrears on the Panama Canal annuities. The treaty of 1936 covering the annuities has not been ratified yet by the United States Senate.

Republic of Uruguay—A registration statement has been filed with the SEC covering \$2,000,000 of 3½ per cent, 4 per cent and 4½ per cent external convertible sinking-fund bonds due in 1979 and \$326,673 of convertible scrip and \$2,855,400 of 3½ per cent, 4½ per cent and 4½-16 per cent external convertible sinking-fund dollar bonds due in 1978 and \$499,695 of convertible scrip.

The bonds registered are to be used in exchange respectively for city of Montevideo bonds as follows: \$1,697,000 of external sinking-fund 6 per cent gold bonds, Series A, due in 1959, coupons maturing on and after Nov. 1, 1932, and \$2,379,500 of 7 per cent sinking-fund gold bonds due in 1952, coupons maturing on and after June 1, 1932.

Reynolds Investing Company, Inc.—See item under Investment Trust Asset Changes.

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
1938.	1937.	1938.
American I. G. Chemical Corp.		
Year, Mar. 31.	\$4,186,110	\$4,684,769
A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.		
March 31 q.	\$25,821	31,624
9 mo., Mar. 31.	\$126,747	2,758
Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co.		
March 31 q.	\$40,404	140,008
Bridgeport Brass Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$103,121	
Brillo Mfg. Co.		
March 31 q.	60,162	62,339
Brown Shoe Co.		
6 mo., Apr. 30.	\$79,963	393,631
Casco Products Corp.		
Year, Feb. 28.	263,781	484,678
Equitable Office Bldg.		
Year, April 30.	116,229	288,476
Evans Products Co.		
March 31 q.	\$181,410	122,552
Glidden Co.		
6 mo., Apr. 30.	\$12,571	1,683,254
Lee Tire & Rubber Co.		
6 mo., Apr. 30.	314,105	473,277
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.		
Year, Mar. 31.	\$3,597,818	3,560,372
Mullins Mfg. Corp.		
March 31 q.	\$135,036	119,088
Pacific Can Co.		
12 mo., Mar. 31.	179,662	220,144
Pittston Co.		
March 31 q.	\$293,518	\$342,480
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.		
April 30 q.	254,223	1,110,614
9 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,476,587	2,684,077
Republic Petroleum Co.		
March 31 q.	31,415	43,576
Servel, Inc.		
April 30 q.	603,194	1,304,242
6 mo., Apr. 30.	636,367	2,292,428
Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc.		
Year, April 28.	\$197,088	\$275,269
Todd Shipyards Corp.		
Year, Mar. 31.	\$1,761,491	1,421,063
Transwestern Oil Co.		
March 31 q.	\$2,951	\$113,553
Waukesha Motor Co.		
April 30 q.	46,837	373,568
9 mo., Apr. 30.	\$312,701	712,144
White, S. S., Dental Mfg. Co.		
March 31 q.	10,315	138,404

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
1938.	1937.	Earnings.
1938.	1937.	1938.
Willis-Overland Motors, Inc.		
March 21 q.	\$203,246	
6 mo., Mar. 31.	\$188,222	155,666
Canadian International Paper.		
Year, Dec. 31.	\$686,303	\$1,836,967
New Mexico & Arizona Land Co.		
Year, Dec. 31.	16,417	16,297

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Alabama Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$3,517,353	3,965,421
American Public Service Co. and Subs.		
March 31 q.	90,802	\$22,605
Birmingham Electric Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	677,298	716,046
Central & South West Utilities and Subs.		
March 31 q.	494,682	402,367
Commonwealth & Southern Corp.		
4 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,179,892	\$5,938,052
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$13,366,676	\$15,128,029
Consumers Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$9,749,425	9,676,311
Duquesne Light Co.		
12 mo., Mar. 31.	\$9,663,916	\$10,236,051
Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$2,427,745	\$2,874,984
Eastern Utilities Associates.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,474,604	\$1,965,473
General Water, Gas & Electric Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$391,560	\$483,594
Georgia Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$4,488,621	\$5,220,321
International Hydro-Electric and Subs.		
March 31 q.	397,027	627,152
12 mo., Mar. 31.	\$1,856,492	\$1,443,334
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,304,634	\$1,296,503
Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	192,693	158,605
Memphis Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,874,820	\$1,434,262
Minnesota Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,388,624	\$1,301,739
Montana Power Co. and Subs.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$3,205,282	\$3,704,278
Mountain States Power Co.		
12 mo., Mar. 31.	414,398	273,031
Nebraska Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 20.	\$1,913,501	\$1,796,314
New Orleans Public Service, Inc.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$1,135,664	732,893
New York City Omnibus Corp.		
Month of April.	226,915	203,333
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.		
4 mo., Apr. 30.	639,391	747,702
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$2,078,941	\$1,892,261
North West Utilities Co. and Subs.		
March 31 q.	\$18,449	\$30,729
Ohio Edison Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$4,247,152	\$4,663,215
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$7,922,454	\$7,929,833
Portland Gas & Coke Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	210,010	197,607
Sierra Pacific Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	596,208	555,929
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.		
March 31 q.	427,240	397,427
12 mo., Mar. 31.	\$1,991,903	\$1,881,410
Tennessee Electric Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$2,677,974	\$2,324,946
Texas Power & Light Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$2,360,128	\$2,029,589
Washington Water Power Co.		
12 mo., Apr. 30.	\$2,527,854	\$2,597,613

RAILROADS

Alleghany Corp.		
March 31 q.	167,804	\$4,577
Chesapeake Corp.		
March 31 q.	\$1,757,329	\$1,909,036
Consolidated R. R. of Cuba and Subs.		
March 31 q.	207,165	359,153
119 mo., Mar. 31.	\$182,379	\$206,926
Cuba R. R.		
March 31 q.	138,035	247,047
119 mo., Mar. 31.	52,331	\$58,051
Cuba Co.		
March 31 q.	\$187,464	405,338
119 mo., Mar. 31.	\$1,061,817	\$985,871
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.		
4 mo., Apr. 30.	\$421,748	\$179,086

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND STATEMENTS

Alabama Great Southern (Southern)		
1938.	1937.	
April gross.	\$523,591	\$646,983
Net operating income.	87,892	134,540
Four months' gross.	1,966,840	2,509,238
Net operating income.	278,363	474,657

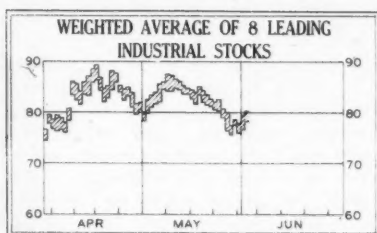
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe		
1938.	1937.	
April gross.	10,861,480	13,518,248
Net operating income.	190,733	908,597
Four months' gross.	43,225,764	52,382,872
Net operating deficit.	2,458,447	14,747,126
Atlantic Coast Line		
April gross.	4,583,734	4,816,375
Net operating income.	458,669	709,535
Four months' gross.	18,102,150	19,677,222
Net operating income.	2,044,210	3,444,717
Alton (Baltimore & Ohio)		
April gross.	1,122,421	1,368,539
Net operating deficit.	122,461	147,865
Four months' gross.	4,714,183	5,442,788
Net operating deficit.	293,220	1,500,892
Ann Arbor (Wabash)		
April gross.	280,913	342,324
Net operating deficit.	9,956	127,974
Four months' gross.	1,090,950	1,406,399
Net operating deficit.	39,287	143,673
Baltimore & Ohio		
April gross.	10,054,899	15,086,048
Net operating income.	494,685	2,426,767
Four months' gross.	40,556,103	58,342,169
Net operating income.	291,747	9,488,721
Boston & Maine		
April gross.	3,208,685	4,166,477
Net operating income.	51,025	675,319
Deficit after charges.	492,089	127,788
Four months' gross.	12,783,172	16,243,046
Net operating income.	4,231	2,776,110
Deficit after charges.	2,080,142	\$623,490
Canada Southern		
Gross income.	2,003,001	2,012,175
Net income.	530,468	535,079
Central of New Jersey		
April gross.	2,275,971	3,217,315
Net operating income.	15,864	598,467
Four months' gross.	9,353,688	11,150,694
Net operating income.	179,816	1,102,300
Central of Georgia		
April gross.	1,184,544	1,547,641
Net operating deficit.	40,921	1203,321
Four months' gross.	4,863,866	6,018,951
Net operating deficit.	97,218	\$678,454
Chesapeake & Ohio		
April gross.	7,309,517	10,030,234
Net operating income.	1,218,788	2,736,107
Four months' gross.	30,786,638	42,655,896
Net operating income.	5,962,487	13,322,878
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		
April gross.	6,650,156	7,596,541
Net operating income.	403,460	410,539
Deficit after charges.	333,683	300,994
Four months' gross.	26,817,245	31,730,589
Net operating income.	853,564	3,740,138
Deficit after charges.	2,061,739	881,616
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		
April gross.	1,083,718	1,282,665
Net operating deficit.	70,976	116,065
Four months' gross.	4,698,036	5,691,059
Net operating deficit.	41,076	\$636,855
Chicago Great Western		
April gross.	1,339,498	1,511,083
Net operating deficit.	24,206	131,402
Four months' gross.	5,352,666	6,107,490
Net operating deficit.	353,921	\$104,000
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific		
April gross.	7,222,833	8,544,487
Net operating income.	16,454	340,447
Four months' gross.	29,444,131	34,029,990
Net operating income.	118,032	2,339,701
Chicago & North Western		
April gross.	5,748,460	7,104,428
Net operating deficit.	919,066	298,185
Four months' gross.	23,535,344	27,256,322
Net operating deficit.	2,971,939	1,069,507
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (Chicago & North Western)		
April gross.	1,163,295	1,340,486
Net operating deficit.	53,348	42,703
Four months' gross.	4,886,964	5,272,828
Net operating deficit.	308,822	528,197
Cincinnati, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico (Southern)		
April gross.	1,205,655	1,546,401
Net operating income.	274,851	506,494
Four months' gross.	4,707,567	5,849,321
Net operating income.	1,009,449	1,658,301
Clinchfield		
April gross.	471,334	602,832
Net operating income.	151,115	262,830
Four months' gross.	1,960,540	2,476,133
Net operating income.	544,967	1,182,033
Colorado & Southern (Excluding Subsidiaries)		
April gross.	477,517	620,140
Net operating deficit.	51,454	161,341
Four months' gross.	1,915,268	2,454,340
Net operating deficit.	182,128	\$180,897
Delaware & Hudson		
April gross.	1,664,755	2,529,558
Net operating income.	206,190	578,724
Four months' gross.	6,609,388	9,017,394
Net operating income.	425,074	1,529,241
Detroit & Mackinac		
April gross.	62,460	77,948
Net operating income.	4,698	14,867
Four months' gross.	214,971	267,535
Net operating deficit.	6,089	132,921
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		
April gross.	3,598,976	5,013,822
Net operating income.	198,371	1,092,853
Four months' gross.	14,065,557	17,440,746
Net operating income.	667,264	2,616,502
Denver & Rio Grande Western		
April gross.	1,560,880	1,979,506
Net operating deficit.	372,680	302,154
Deficit after charges.	816,628	715,353
Four months' gross.	6,421,761	8,180,745
Net operating deficit.	666,055	198,699
Deficit after charges.	2,568,467	2,046,537
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton		
April gross.	367,235	677,783
Net operating income.	58,943	220,562
Four months' gross.	1,751,607	3,125,127
Net operating income.	374,222	1,165,738

Erie		
1938.	1937.	
April gross.	5,323,643	7,567,938
Net operating income.	17,358	1,535,295
Four months' gross.	21,045,536	28,927,449
Net operating income.	251,850	15,730,163
F. & I. deficit, March 31.	3,958,386	12,446,442
Total assets.	612,427,627	620,447,921
Florida East Coast		
April gross.	1,303,505	1,013,352
Net operating income.	410,013	192,106
Four months' gross.	5,210,215	4,743,207
Net operating income.	1,716,369	1,334,617
Fort Worth & Denver City (Colorado & Southern)		
April gross.	464,780	531,425
Net operating income.	2,748	89,888
Four months' gross.	2,050,655	2,000,491
Net operating income.	156,695	311,174
Great Northern		
April gross.	4,986,521	7,087,151
Deficit after charges.	1,217,895	\$145,240
Four months' gross.	18,794,219	23,238,553
Deficit after charges.	6,058,501	3,557,035
Green Bay & Western		
April gross.	109,299	136,979
Net operating income.	1,337	20,278
Four months' gross.	458,685	553,202
Net operating income.	30,663	80,404

Financial Markets: Stocks Rally Slightly With Utility and Steel Shares in Lead

FOLLOWING its practically uninterrupted decline from the high of early May the stock market has stabilized during the past week and many issues have shown moderate recoveries. Activity has remained light, however, and such improvement as has occurred appears to be more the result of technical factors than the reflection of a significant favorable turn in financial sentiment. The position of the bond market has in general remained unchanged, better grade industrial and utility and second grade railroad issues holding their ground, but high grade rails declining further.

Stock price movements were of little significance during the earlier part of the week under consideration. A further decline through most of last Friday was temporarily interrupted by a feeble rally during the final hour of that day and on Saturday, but these insignificant gains



	High.	Low.	Last.
May 27.....	77.3	75.7	76.9
May 28.....	78.5	77.4	77.8
May 30.....	Holiday		
May 31.....	77.6	75.9	77.1
June 1.....	79.5	76.6	79.3
June 2.....	80.1	78.4	78.7

were canceled after the long week-end on Tuesday morning. Another slight recovery Tuesday afternoon carried through Wednesday with slightly increased strength, however, and many stocks which had previously been depressed most severely made fairly substantial recoveries. Through Wednesday activity continued at a low level on the advances as well as in periods of receding prices. On Thursday prices declined moderately.

It may be noted that although there have been very few sustained advances throughout the past week, there have been even fewer leading stocks which continued the steady decline of the two preceding weeks. Among those which have recovered somewhat more than the market as a whole are the steel, automobile, utility, electrical equipment, copper, agricultural implement, aviation and chemical stocks. Moderate gains were also scored by several individual issues in other groups, including General Foods, National Biscuit, Loew's, American Bank Note, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

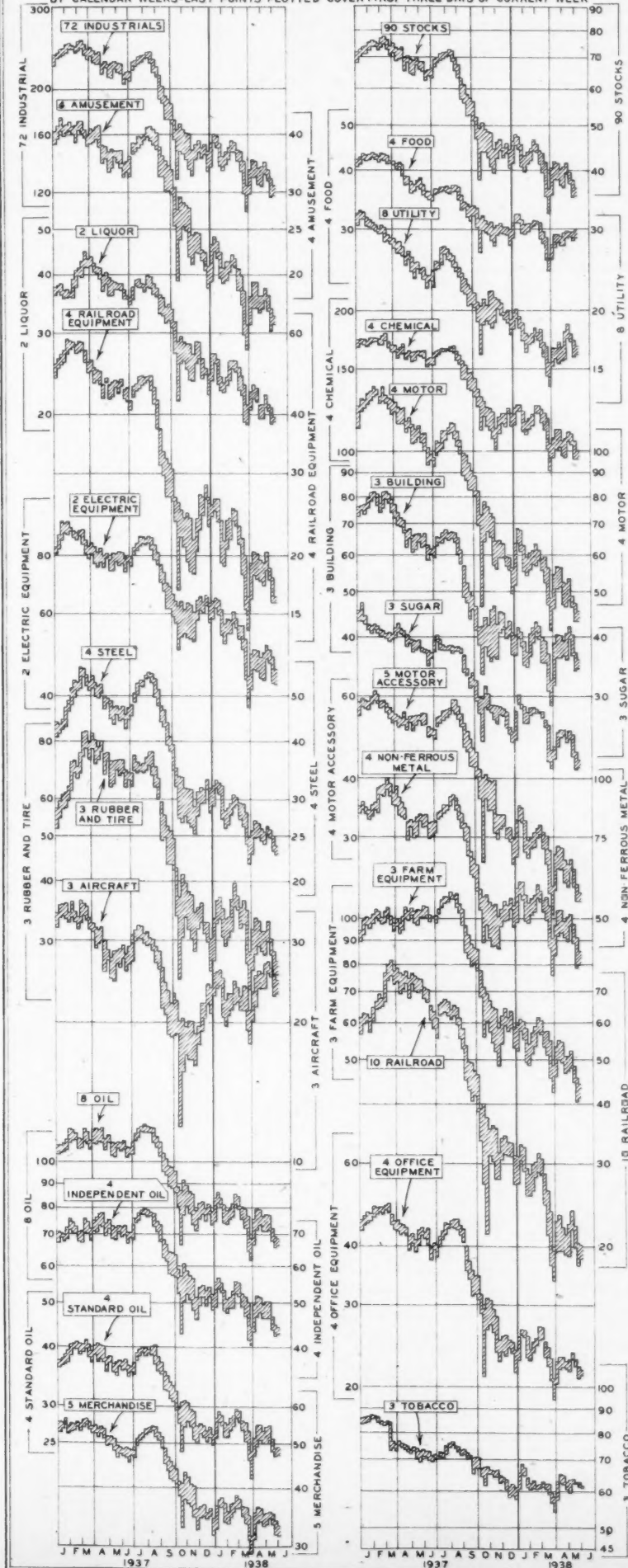
In general the automobile accessory, railroad equipment, oil, tobacco and food stocks have remained fairly stable. Railroad stocks improved slightly along with the rest of the market and Atchison in particular made a rather more favorable showing than the rail group as a whole. Chesapeake & Ohio, on the other hand, continued to decline through Wednesday.

Considering both the mixed character of the stock market and the failure of activity to increase as prices have tended to improve, it is evident that the limited advance of the past week has not been the result of an important change in the business situation. The stock market has recently been subjected to unusually adverse dividend actions, earnings statements and reports of industrial output, so that this improvement might reasonably be regarded as essentially a technical readjustment from a temporarily oversold condition.

In some circles the opinion has been expressed that the decision of Administration leaders not to press the fight for the

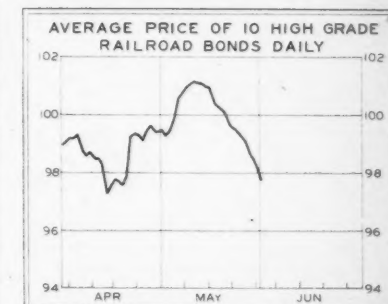
THE ANNALIST WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF GROUP LEADERS

BY CALENDAR WEEKS—LAST POINTS PLOTTED COVER FIRST THREE DAYS OF CURRENT WEEK



Reorganization Bill at this session of Congress has had a favorable effect upon financial sentiment. Considering the rapidity with which stocks recovered early in April, evidently on the strength of the first "defeat" of the bill, this position would not seem an altogether unreasonable one. On the other hand, the belief has been widely held that early action on the proposed reorganization was not likely, and consequently the temporary abandonment of this widely discussed bill has probably had only a limited influence on financial sentiment.

One rather unsettling aspect of the present position of the stock market arises from the fact that although business is in general at a lower level now than it was two months ago, stock prices have failed to fall to their late March lows. The questions naturally arise as to whether the market was excessively oversold in



AVERAGE PRICE OF TEN HIGH-GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
1.....	97.80	99.07	105.91	105.30	105.14	105.14
2.....	99.46	99.23	105.50	105.11	105.08	105.08
3.....	99.43	99.20	105.24	105.10	105.12	105.12
4.....	99.76	99.40	105.01	105.01	105.01	105.01
5.....	100.51	98.73	104.99	104.89	104.89	104.89
6.....	100.64	98.59	104.81	105.17	105.17	105.17
7.....	100.64	98.96	106.06	105.01	105.01	105.01
8.....	100.93	98.64	104.57	105.17	105.17	105.17
9.....	101.02	101.02	104.25	105.63	105.63	105.63
10.....	101.18	98.49	103.56	105.10	105.10	105.10
11.....	101.04	98.49	103.56	105.10	105.10	105.10
12.....	101.04	98.27	103.56	105.10	105.10	105.10
13.....	101.04	98.27	103.56	105.10	105.10	105.10
14.....	100.90	97.30	103.61	105.85	105.85	105.85
15.....	100.90	97.57	103.50	105.70	105.70	105.70
16.....	100.35	102.86	105.76	107.70	107.70	107.70
17.....	100.27	97.80	102.04	105.82	107.42	107.42
18.....	100.22	97.76	102.14	105.59	106.48	106.48
19.....	100.05	97.55	102.14	105.59	106.48	106.48
20.....	99.63	97.85	102.39	105.37	106.30	106.30
21.....	99.56	99.31	101.60	105.57	106.15	106.15
22.....	99.51	101.66	105.82	105.85	105.85	105.85
23.....	99.24	99.28	101.64	106.21	105.51	105.51
24.....	99.07	99.07	101.50	106.12	104.12	104.12
25.....	98.56	99.47	101.50	106.12	104.12	104.12
26.....	98.42	99.65	101.37	105.96	103.62	103.62

March, whether recognition by the stock market of the business deterioration has for some reason simply been delayed, or whether in some respects the outlook has actually improved over the past two months.

Completely satisfactory answers to these questions are unfortunately not provided by the business and political situation. It might be suggested that inflationary forces are now being given greater consideration, that the political situation has at least become no more unfavorable, or that prospects for a Fall business expansion have improved. Even assuming that all of these suppositions are supported by fact, however, there is some reason for doubting that with business activity and earnings at present levels the stock market could offer effective resistance to sustained liquidation.

It is pointed out by some observers, however, that in certain respects the technical position of the stock market is now less uncertain than it has been at various times in the past several months. The supposed reduction of weak margin accounts and the existence of an important short interest are, of course, both constructive factors in the present situation. It is generally assumed that stocks are in much stronger hands at the present time than they were, for instance, last October.

M. C.

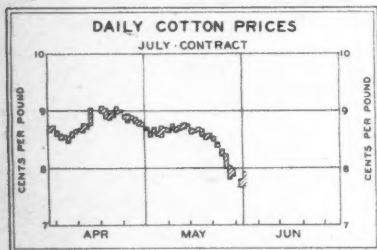
The Week in Commodities: Prices Drop to New Low Since 1936; Wheat, Cotton Heavy

WHOLESALE commodity prices have declined to the lowest level since May 19, 1936. For June 1 our index was 79.9, as compared with 80.5 in the preceding week and 93.5 a year ago. Farm products were the principal sufferers in last week's liquidation, with wheat and cotton especially hard hit. Some of the metals, notably copper, recovered slightly, but current prices are near the year's worst. The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices is now only three-tenths of a point away from the 1936 low. Should prices break through, they would touch the levels of the later part of 1934.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Dow-Jones	Moody's
May 26	8.06	88 1/2	70 1/2	8.61	45.71	132.0
May 27	8.01	87 1/2	70 1/2	8.74	45.66	131.8
May 28	7.92	84 1/2	68 1/2			
May 29	Holiday					
May 30	7.71	84 1/2	68 1/2	8.68	45.03	130.2
May 31	7.71	84 1/2	68 1/2	8.54	45.24	130.1
June 1	7.89	84 1/2	69 1/2			

For sources of data see THE ANNALIST of May 13, 1938.



COTTON

Prices suffered the worst break since the middle of last July with all options losing about 50 points before rallying. The latest drop in prices brings losses for the past two weeks to almost a cent a pound. As the downswing gathered momentum, volume of trading expanded sharply to about three times that of recent sessions.

The current selling of cotton is causing no little concern, not only in trade circles but in Washington as well. Present prices for the fiber are substantially below the average loan rate on the 5,400,000 bales of 1937 cotton the government now holds. The CCC now has a loss of more than one-half cent a pound on the cotton in the loan.

Because of the sharpness of the recent break in cotton prices, many observers are looking for at least a temporary upturn in the near future. Near-panic conditions, such as have been witnessed in the past two weeks, generally call for a technical adjustment after a relatively short space of time.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

—Wk. End. Thursday— Yr.'s
May 19, May 12, May 20, Ch'ge
1938, 1937, 1937, P. C.

Movement Into Sight:			
During week	41	68	40.6
Since Aug. 1	13,199	12,574	+49.7
Deliveries During Week:			
To domestic mills	59	70	116
To foreign mills	86	80	110
To all mills	145	150	226
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:			
To domestic mills	5,058	7,394	-31.6
To foreign mills	4,861	4,527	+29.6
To all mills	9,919	11,921	-18.5
Exports:			
During week	34	44	48
Since Aug. 1	5,253	5,128	+24.3
World Visible Supply (Thursday):			
World total	6,361	6,465	3,905
Week's change	-104	-82	-157
U. S. A. only	4,779	4,831	2,434
Certified Stocks:			
Thursday	43	43	40
Adjusted			+7.5

While cotton may be entitled to a rally on strictly technical grounds, there is little in the statistical position to encourage buying. The present huge supplies, in themselves, are sufficient to keep prices depressed for some time. The New York Cotton Exchange points out that, on the basis of present consumption, the domestic carry-over on July 31 will approxi-

mate 13,500,000 bales. The foreign excess will probably total around 9,500,000 bales, giving a grand total of 23,000,000 bales, the largest in the history of the industry. At the bottom of the last depression the world carry-over was 18,336,000 bales, a figure that was considered staggering at that time but which now seems relatively small.

As compared with the large surpluses indicated above are the "normal" carry-overs of 4,000,000 bales of American cotton, and 7,000,000 bales of foreign fiber—a total of 11,000,000 bales.

In regard to the world supply and dis-

tribution for the coming season, it appears that there will be a relatively close balance between growth and consumption. Our crop will probably total around 11,500,000 bales (as compared with the record breaking 18,746,000 bales this year) and foreign growths will aggregate roughly 15,500,000 bales, making a total yield of 27,000,000 bales. *In the past five seasons world cotton consumption has amounted to about 27,300,000 bales.

From the foregoing figures it is quite obvious that the indicated record-breaking carry-over will probably not be greatly reduced next year unless something un-

foreseen should occur, here or abroad.

With 23,000,000 bales of cotton hanging over the market, even if a large percentage of the total is government controlled, it is difficult to see how cotton prices can rise to any appreciable extent. A more detailed analysis of the world cotton situation appeared in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938, page 103. The estimates made at that time can be revised to conform with the above figures.

WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

(Measured in currency of country; 22 primary commodities in terms of gold)

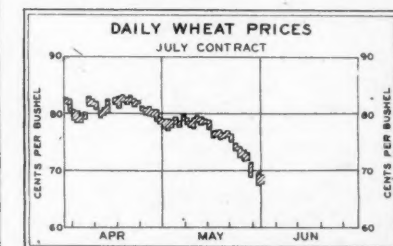
Day Com- piled	Canada	U.K.	France	Germany	Italy	Primary Commodities
Wk. Ended:						
Apr. 2	83.3	74.3	617	105.6	464	41.0
Apr. 9	83.3	74.8	618	105.6	463	40.7
Apr. 16	83.0	74.3	619	105.6	463	41.3
Apr. 23	82.4	74.4	620	105.6	465	41.3
Apr. 30	81.5	73.6	619	105.5	468	40.3
May 7	81.0	73.6	638	105.5	468	40.6
May 14	80.8	72.8	643	105.5	468	40.7
May 21	80.3	72.7	645	105.4		39.9

For sources of data see THE ANNALIST of May 13, 1938.

An unfavorable factor in the domestic cotton situation is that American cotton is selling high in relation to foreign growths. The recent break in domestic prices has alleviated the situation somewhat but it is still unsatisfactory. The Department of Agriculture, in commenting on this situation, says, "The current price relationships, however, are about equal to the average for the ten-year period 1923-32."

The department fails to state, though, that in the decade beginning in 1923 American farmers sold far more cotton abroad than they do now and, furthermore, there was less cotton grown abroad. At that time foreign interests were willing to pay more for our cotton because they needed it, but that is not true today.

July closed at 7.89 on Wednesday for a loss of 32 points during the week. May (1939) lost 35 points.



THE GRAINS

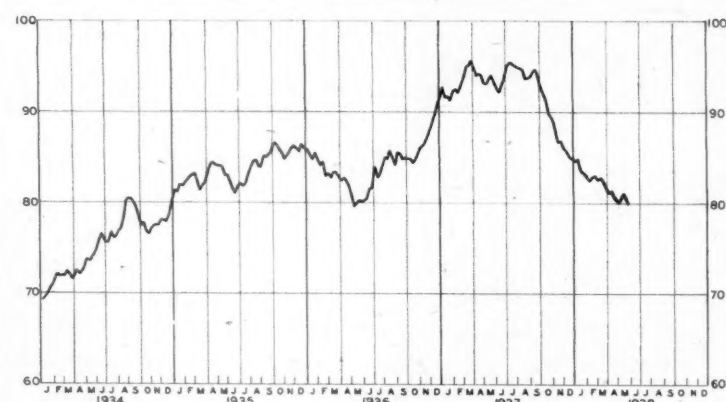
The wheat market verged on collapse but managed to steady somewhat before the close of the week under review. Sharp losses in Winnipeg early in the week served to shatter the frayed nerves of the Chicago wheat traders and they sold options heavily. Even though the Canadian price later soared 10 cents a bushel in two days, selling continued in the domestic markets.

The principal reason for the renewed selling is the bumper crop in prospect coupled with a small domestic demand and relatively dormant foreign inquiry. Last week we reported that it appeared likely that the 1938 total wheat crop would reach 1,000,000,000 bushels. This week has witnessed several private estimates placing the combined Winter and Spring crops over the 1,000,000,000 bushel mark, the highest since 1915.

Export demand continues relatively slow and last week probably did not reach 2,000,000 bushels. Despite our low prices, foreign interests have bought relatively little American wheat in recent weeks. Italy and Germany are both reportedly in need of grain but thus far they have remained out of the export market except for some buying of Australian wheat.

Corn dropped to new lows since the

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Building Materials	7. Chemicals	8. Miscellaneous	All Commodities
1937.									
June 1	101.7	81.2	81.6	89.9	108.6	71.0	87.8	80.3	93.5
Apr. 6	77.5	71.3	57.9	85.4	102.5	66.8	88.6	69.8	81.0
Apr. 13	77.5	71.6	57.9	85.4	102.5	66.8	88.0	70.6	81.0
Apr. 20	76.4	71.0	58.1	85.7	102.6	66.8	88.0	70.3	80.6
Apr. 27	77.0	70.5	58.1	85.2	102.5	66.8	88.0	69.3	80.3
May 4	76.0	70.7	57.9	85.0	102.4	66.5	88.0	69.7	80.0
May 11	77.0	71.2	57.7	84.9	102.4	66.5	88.0	70.1	80.4
May 18	78.3	72.7	57.5	84.9	102.4	66.5	88.0	70.0	81.1
May 25	77.5	72.1	57.1	84.9	101.5	66.5	88.0	69.2	80.5
June 1	76.5	70.8	56.8	84.9	101.4	66.5	88.0	69.2	79.9

Per cent change for week from:
Last week — 1.3 — 1.5 — 0.5 — 0.0 — 0.1 — 0.0 — 0.0 — 0.0 — 0.7
Last year — 24.8 — 12.8 — 30.4 — 5.6 — 6.6 — 6.3 — 0.2 — 13.8 — 14.5

*Preliminary. †Revised. For back figures see THE ANNALIST of July 9, 1937, pages 47 and 48.

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	June 1, 1938.	May 25, 1938.	June 1, 1937.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$84 1/2	\$88 1/2	\$1.38 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	69 1/2	70 1/2	1.36 1/2
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	36	35 1/2	.55 1/2
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	68 1/2	72 1/2	1.11
Barley, malting (bu.)	70 1/2	72 1/2	1.11
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.)	4.70-5.10	4.85-5.30	6.65-7.00
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	9.61	9.49	13.12
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	8.54	8.67	11.20
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	15.62 1/2	15.62 1/2	19.25
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	22 1/2	22 1/2	.23 1/2
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	26.87 1/2	26.87 1/2	29.00
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	26.00	26.00	28.25
Lard, steam, Western (100 lb.)	8.40-8.50	8.55-8.65	12.75-12.85
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0265	.0265	.0270
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0465	.0465	.0470
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.11 1/2
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0455	.0455	.0740-.0745
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0789	.0821	1.269
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.66	.69	1.01
Silk, 75% serpline, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	1.57-1.62	1.59-1.64	1.80-1.85
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.49	.49	.63
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.33 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.53 1/2
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.18 1/2	.19 1/2	.33 1/2
Printcloth, 38 1/2-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.06 1/2
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.08 1/2
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.15 1/2
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.31 1/2	.31 1/2	.42
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.20 1/2
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	5.50 1/2	5.50 1/2	5.50
Coal, bituminous, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton)	\$2.065	\$2.065	\$2.189
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.305	1.305	1.384
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refineries (gal.)	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.05 1/2
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	23.25	23.25	23.25
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.805	2.805	2.905
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	11.17	11.25	17.75
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.09	.09	.14
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	.0835-.0840	.0835-.0845	.1415-.1425
Lead (lb.)	.04	.0425-.0430	.06
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.37 1/2	.36 1/2	.56
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.04	.04	.06 1/2
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.44 1/2
Cottonseed oil, bleachable, s. e. immed. (lb.)	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.08 1/2
Paper, newsprint contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	42.50
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2

†Prices for previous Friday. n Nominal. †Revised. \$Prices for week previous.

1Export.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

	July		October		December		January		March		May	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cotton:												
May 23.....	8.52	8.48	8.59	8.54	8.60	8.56	8.61	8.59	8.67	8.62	8.71	8.70
May 24.....	8.47	8.37	8.54	8.43	8.56	8.47	8.56	8.48	8.63	8.50	8.66	8.56
May 25.....	8.31	8.21	8.35	8.25	8.40	8.28	8.39	8.29	8.42	8.32	8.47	8.37
May 26.....	8.24	8.00	8.28	8.01	8.30	8.04	8.30	8.09	8.34	8.09	8.39	8.13
May 27.....	8.03	7.81	8.05	7.83	8.08	7.85	8.08	7.85	8.12	7.92	8.15	7.95
May 28.....	8.00	7.87	8.00	7.89	8.05	7.91	8.05	7.94	8.10	7.96	8.12	8.00
Week's range.....	8.52	7.81	8.59	7.83	8.60	7.85	8.61	7.85	8.67	7.92	8.71	7.95
May 30.....	Holiday											
May 31.....	7.80	7.67	7.84	7.70	7.87	7.73	7.86	7.74	7.90	7.77	7.90	7.81
June 1.....	7.93	7.69	7.97	7.74	8.00	7.78	7.97	7.77	8.05	7.81	8.03	7.86
June 1 close.....	7.89t		7.93t		7.97t		7.97t		8.01t		8.02t	
Contract range {	11.83	7.65	9.48	7.70	9.50	7.73	9.51	7.74	9.25	7.77	8.94	7.81
range {	Jul.21	Oct.8	Fe.23	May31	Fe.23	May31	Fe.23	May31	Apr.18	May31	May14	May31
Traded week ended Saturday, May 28, 951,500 bales; previous week, 392,100.												

	May		July		September		December	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat:								
May 23.....	78 3/4	78	76 3/4	74 3/4	77	75 3/4		
May 24.....	77 3/4	76 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4		
May 25.....	76 3/4	75 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4		
May 26.....	74 3/4	70 3/4	73 3/4	71 3/4	74 3/4	72 3/4		
May 27.....	Exp. May 26		73 3/4	71 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	76 3/4	75
May 28.....			71 3/4	68 3/4	72 3/4	70 3/4	74 3/4	72 3/4
Week's range.....	78 3/4	70 3/4	76 3/4	68 3/4	77	70 3/4	76 3/4	72 3/4
May 30.....	Holiday							
May 31.....			69 3/4	67 3/4	71	68 3/4	72 3/4	71
June 1.....			69 3/4	67 3/4	70 3/4	69	72	71
June 1 close.....			68 3/4		69 3/4		71 3/4	
Contract range {	1.22 1/2	70 3/4	1.05 1/2	67 3/4	.92 1/2	68 3/4	.76 3/4	.71
range {	July 26	May 26	Sept. 28	May 31	Feb. 9	May 31	May 27	May 31
Traded week ended Friday, May 27, 138,424,000 bushels; previous week, 97,629,000.								

Weekly Range

	First Three Days			Week		Week		Contract		Range	
	Week Ended			Week		Week		Contract		Range	
	June 4, 1938			May 28, 1938		May 21, 1938		Contract		Range	
	High.	Low.	Close.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Corn:											
May.....	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2 t	57 1/2	54 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	74	71	53 1/2	May 31
July.....	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2 t	58 1/2	55 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	54 1/2	May 31
Sept.....	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2 t	56 1/2	53 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	64	61	52 1/2	May 31
Bushels traded.....				34,646,000		18,027,000					
Oats:											
May.....	Exp. May 26			29 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	29	33 1/2	30 1/2	26	Apr. 5
July.....	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2 t	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	Apr. 5
Sept.....	25 1/2	25	25 1/2 t	26 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	25	May 31
Dec.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2 t					26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	May 31
Bushels traded.....				4,857,000		4,064,000					
Rye:											
May.....	Exp. May 26			58 1/2	54	59 1/2	57 1/2	86	82	54	May 26
July.....	51 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2 t	56 1/2	51 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	72 1/2	68 1/2	50 1/2	May 31
Sept.....	50 1/2	48	48 1/2 t	55	50 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	69 1/2	65 1/2	49 1/2	May 31
Dec.....	52	50 1/2	50 1/2 t	53 1/2	51 1/2			53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	May 31
Bushels traded.....				2,156,000		1,340,000					
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):											
July.....	5.78	5.73	5.75 n	5.80	5.73	5.86	5.72	10.09	9.97	5.65	Nov. 30
Sept.....	5.85	5.80	5.82 n	5.90	5.81	5.96	5.81	9.00	8.97	5.62	Apr. 7
Dec.....	5.90	5.82	5.84 n	5.96	5.87	6.01	5.85	6.33	6.23	5.61	Apr. 7
March.....	5.91	5.85	5.87 n	5.98	5.89	6.05	5.87	6.16	6.04	5.65	Apr. 7
May, 1939.....	5.88	5.88	5.88 n	5.96	5.92	5.91	5.91	5.96	5.96	5.91	May 20
Contracts traded.....				156		327					
Coffee—A (Rio No. 7):											
July.....	4.14	4.14	4.16 n	4.28	4.25	4.30	4.28	6.79	6.79	3.78	Mar. 22
Sept.....	4.16	4.12	4.15 n	4.26	4.17	4.25	4.17	5.85	5.85	3.78	Mar. 23
Dec.....	4.05	4.05	4.10 n	4.18	4.06	4.20	4.10	4.24	4.24	3.78	Mar. 23
March.....	4.05	4.05	4.08 n	4.18	4.09	4.20	4.11	4.85	4.85	3.81	Mar. 21
May, 1939.....	4.04	4.04	4.05 n					4.04	4.04	4.04	May 31
Contracts traded.....				67		57					
Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):											
July.....	1.82	1.77	1.80 b	1.79	1.74	1.92	1.80	2.52	2.44	1.74	May 26
Sept.....	1.86	1.82	1.84 b	1.85	1.79	1.96	1.85	2.44	2.44	1.79	May 27
Jan.....	1.86	1.85	1.86 b	1.87	1.82	1.95	1.86	2.38	2.38	1.82	May 27
March.....	1.92	1.89	1.89 b	1.91	1.85	2.00	1.89	2.21	2.21	1.85	May 27
May.....	1.94	1.91	1.92 b	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.93	2.01	2.01	1.88	May 26
Contracts traded.....				1,019		1,809					
Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):											
July.....	.98	.94 1/2	.94 1/2 b	.95	.90	.95	.89	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2	.88	Apr. 12
Sept.....	.93 1/2	.91 1/2	.92 b	.92	.88 1/2	.95	.89	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	.88 1/2	May 27
March.....	.95 1/2	.94	.94 b	.95	.91 1/2	.99 1/2	.92	1.33	1.33	.91 1/2	May 26
May.....	.97	.96	.95 1/2 b	.96	.94	1.02	.93 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	.93 1/2	May 21
July, 1939.....	.97 1/2	.97 1/2	.97 n					.96 1/2	1.08 1/2	.96 1/2	May 20
Sept., 1939.....	.99 1/2	.98 1/2	.98 b	1.00	.99	1.02	1.02	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	.99	May 25
Contracts traded.....				622		847					
Cocon:											
July.....	4.24	4.02	4.24 t	4.28	4.03	4.54	4.24	8.97	8.97	4.02	May 31
Sept.....	4.32	4.14	4.35 b	4.39	4.17	4.66	4.33	8.57	8.57	4.14	May 31
Dec.....	4.50	4.29	4.50 t	4.54	4.32	4.80	4.49	6.83	6.83	4.29	May 31
Jan.....	4.45	4.32	4.55 b	4.55	4.40	4.83	4.53	6.49	6.49	4.32	May 31
March.....	4.65	4.44	4.65 b	4.68	4.47	4.91	4.63	5.70	5.70	4.44	May 31
May, 1939.....	4.74	4.54	4.74 t	4.75	4.56	5.03	4.74	5.03	5.03	4.54	May 31
Contracts traded.....				1,773		1,593					
Hides:											
June.....	8.22	8.21	8.48 n	8.67	8.25	9.11	8.72	18.38	18.38	7.60	Mar. 31
Sept.....	8.76	8.41	8.75 t	9.06	8.43	9.43	8.94	17.00	17.00	7.93	Mar. 31
Dec.....	9.10	8.75	9.05 t	9.33	8.76	9.75	9.25	12.00	12.00	8.31	Mar. 31
March.....	9.30	9.03	9.34 n	9.49	9.49	10.06	9.70	10.40	10.40	8.88	Apr. 7
June, 1939.....			9.63 n								
Contracts traded.....				906		745					
Rubber:											
July.....	11.71	11.37	11.37 t	11.38	10.99	11.96	11.20	19.70	19.70	10.43	Mar. 31
Sept.....	11.94	11.49	11.52 t	11.56	11.11	12.13	11.36	17.63	17.63	10.57	Mar. 31
Dec.....	12.05	11.66	11.66 t	11.75	11.27	12.35	11.52	16.06	16.06	10.77	Mar. 31
March.....	12.14	11.80	11.82 t	11.88	11.46	12.48	11.66	13.58	13.58	11.46	May 27
May.....			11.92 n								
Contracts traded.....				978		910					
Silk:											
July.....	1.51 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2 t	1.53 1/2	1.50	1.54	1.51	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.41 1/2	Mar. 30
Sept.....	1.48	1.47 1/2	1.48 b	1.50	1.48	1.51	1.49	1.57	1.57	1.39 1/2	Mar. 31
Dec.....	1.47	1.47	1.46 1/2 b	1.50	1.46	1.51	1.48 1/2	1.53	1.53	1.46	Apr. 28
Contracts traded.....				329		174					
Wool Tops:											
July.....	72.8	72.5	72.8 b	73.7	72.7	75.5	74.2	111.0	111.0	72.5	Feb. 10
Oct.....	73.7	73.5	73.5 b	74.7	73.8	76.3	75.0	91.5	91.5	72.5	Feb. 10
Dec.....	74.4	73.7	74.2 b	75.1	74.5	76.5	75.4	81.0	81.0	72.5	Feb. 10
March.....	74.5	73.9	74.0 b	75.4	74.5	76.5	75.5	80.1	80.1	73.9	May 31
Cottonseed Oil:											
July.....	7.94	7.64	7.94 t	8.23	7.81	8.24	8.06	8.49	8.49	6.93	Nov. 26
Sept.....	7.64	7.37	7.63 t	8.00	7.55	8.09	7.92	8.56	8.56	7.37	Mar. 31
Oct.....	7.57	7.22	7.57 t	7.91	7.45	7.95	7.81	8.58	8.58	7.22	Mar. 31
Dec.....	7.55	7.20	7.55 t	7.85	7.41	7.92	7.75	8.31	8.31	7.20	Mar. 31
Jan.....	7.42	7.28	7.55 b	7.87	7.44	7.97	7.76	7.97	7.97	7.28	Mar. 31
Contracts traded.....				753		340					
Copper:											
July.....	7.43	7.18	7.30 b	7.50	6.98	8.58	7.60	13.33	13.33	6.98	May 27
Sept.....	7.47	7.28	7.35 b	7.61	7.02	8.58	7.55	10.75	10.75	6.91	May 27
Dec.....	7.45	7.28	7.38 b	7.65	7.10	8.60	7.65	10.18	10.18	7.10	May 27
March.....	7.29	7.29	7.41 n	7.63	7.10	8.65	7.70	8.85	8.85	7.10	May 27
Contracts traded.....				237		287					

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Bid and Asked Quotations of May 28 for Issues Not Traded In

For Calendar Week Ended May 28.

1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

For Calendar Week Ended—

1936	1937	1938	Price Range	Stocks and Bonds	Ticker Abbreviation	Dividend	Rate	Yield	Earnings	Per Share	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958
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For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, May 28

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538	537	536	535	534	533
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Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1937 and 1938 or earlier. Light face—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1937 or 1936.

Blank means figures not available.
Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.

j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.
k—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
l—Partly extra.
m—Partly extra.
n—Partly extra.
o—Partly extra.
p—Partly extra.
q—Partly extra.
r—Amount varies, u—In scrip.
s—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.
t—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.
u—Amount varies, u—In scrip.
v—Amount varies, u—In scrip.
w—Weeks, x—Ex dividend.
y—1-5 share, Grand National Films.
z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

1—Initial dividend.
2—Dividend of 1-5 share of Consolidated Oil common.
3—Dated Oil common.
4—Deficit.
5—Years ended 1936 and 1937.
6—Years ended 1936 and 1937.
7—Not computed, as it is before dated Oil common.
8—Dated Oil common.
9—Deficit.
10—Initial dividend.
11—Dividend of 1-5 share of Consolidated Oil common.
12—Dated Oil common.
13—Deficit.

14—Amount varies, u—In scrip.
15—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.
16—Before operations of Spanish subsidiaries.
17—Amount varies, u—In scrip.
18—Amount varies, u—In scrip.
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Saturday, May 28

1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538	537	536	535	534	533	532	531	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523	522	521	520	519	518	517	516	515	514	513	512</
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Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Regular.	Pay-able.	Hidra.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hidra.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hidra.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hidra.	
Ala Pow Co \$7 pf.	1-15	Q	7-1	Macassa Mines Ltd.	5c	Q	6-15	Quaker Oats	1-25	Q	6-25	Thomson El W Co.	25c	Q	6-1	
Ala Pow Co \$6 pf.	1-15	Q	6-15	Mahon (R. C.) Co.	15c	Q	6-15	Quaker Oats	1-25	Q	6-25	Tide Water A Oil	1-12 1/2	Q	7-1	
Ala Pow Co \$5 pf.	1-15	Q	6-15	Man Estates Inc.	4c	Q	6-15	Radio Cpt 1st pf.	1-25	Q	7-1	Todd Shipyards	\$1	Q	6-15	
Alaska-Pac Sal \$1 pf.	5-8	S	6-1	Matheson Alkali	37 1/2	Q	6-15	Radio Cpt 2d pf.	1-25	Q	7-1	Traders Bldg As	\$1.75	Q	6-1	
Albany & Susg RR.	\$4.50	S	7-1	Matheson Alk pf.	1-75	Q	6-30	Reading Co 2d pf.	50c	Q	7-14	Truax Tr Coal 65c	\$1.50	Q	6-15	
Alexander & B Ltd.	\$2.25	S	6-15	Maul Ag Co Ltd.	15c	Q	7-1	Remington R. pf.	\$1.12 1/2	Q	7-1	Truax Tr Coal 5 1/2	pf.	Q	6-15	
Allied Labor Inc.	15c	Q	7-1	McColl-F Oil pf.	\$1.50	Q	7-15	Ridson Mtg 7 1/2 pf.	\$1.75	Q	7-1	Tuckett Tobac pf.	\$1.75	Q	6-15	
Altona & Valer Ry Co.	\$1	Q	6-1	Melch Dis Ltd 6 1/2	30c	Q	6-30	R I Insurance Co	10c	Q	6-22	Tunnel R R of St L	\$3	Q	7-1	
Am Bank Note pf.	75c	Q	7-1	Mer Fire Ins Co (Den-	ver)	30c	Q	6-15	Rochester Tel pf.	\$1.62 1/2	Q	7-1	Union Pacific	\$1.50	Q	7-1
Am El Secur Co pf.	5c	Q	6-1	Merchants Insurance	(Providence)	8c	Q	6-22	Roxbor Knit M part	8c	Q	6-1	Union Pr Fr Strs	25c	Q	7-1
Amer-Hawaiian S. S.	25c	Q	7-1	Merrimac Hat 8 1/2	pf.	\$1	Q	6-1	St L Br Co 1st pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Un Artists Theatre	Cir-	Q	6-15
Am Home Prod Corp.	20c	Q	6-1	Met Edis \$7 pr pf.	\$1.75	Q	7-1	St L Br Co 2d pf.	\$1.50	Q	7-1	U S Foll Co pf.	\$1.75	Q	6-15	
American Ice pf.	50c	Q	6-25	Met Edis \$8 pr pf.	\$1.50	Q	7-1	San Carlos M. Ltd.	15c	Q	7-1	U S Sugar	40c	Q	6-15	
Am Optical 7 1/2	pf.	Q	7-1	Met Edis \$5 pr pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Security Eng Co Inc	5c	Q	6-15	V Norman M Tool.	10c	Q	6-15	
Am Tobacco Co pf.	\$1.50	Q	7-1	Met Ed \$7 cum pf.	\$1.75	Q	7-1	Shell Oil Oil pf.	\$1.37 1/2	Q	7-1	Va Pub Sv pf.	\$1.75	Q	7-1	
Armour & Co of Del	\$1.75	Q	7-1	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.50	Q	7-1	Signal Oil & Gas Co	50c	Q	6-15	Va Pub Sv Co 6 1/2	pf.	Q	7-1	
Arnold Constable	12 1/2	Q	6-28	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Signal Oil & Gas Co	50c	Q	6-15	Ware River R R gto	cm	Q	7-1	
Art Metal Wks.	20c	Q	6-22	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Simon (H) & Sons	15c	Q	6-30	Warren (SD) Co	50c	Q	6-27	
Asbestos Corp Ltd.	50c	Q	6-30	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Singer Steel C Co	12 1/2	Q	6-10	Waukesha Mot Co	25c	Q	7-1	
Assoc Brew of Can.	20c	Q	6-30	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Smith (H) Pap MH pf.	15c	Q	7-15	Westmoreland Inc	25c	Q	7-1	
Assoc Brew Can pf.	\$1.75	Q	7-1	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	South Shore Util Assoc	\$1.50	Q	6-1	Weston El Inst A	50c	Q	7-1	
Baldwin Co 6 1/2	pf.	Q	6-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard Screw Co	25c	Q	6-30	Wheeling St \$5 pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	
Bell Tel Co (Can.)	\$2	Q	7-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Wboldt Strs pr pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	
Bell Tel Co of Pa	1-12 1/2	Q	7-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Wboldt Strs 6 1/2	pf.	Q	7-1	
Bondhold Man Inc A	\$2.50	Q	6-21	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worcester Salt Co	6 1/2	Q	6-30	
Boston & Alb RR.	\$2.50	Q	6-30	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
Boston Garden A Corp	\$1	Q	5-27	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
Boston W H & R pf.	\$3	Q	6-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
Briggs & Stratton	75c	Q	6-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
Bright (TG) & Co Ltd	75c	Q	6-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
B (TG) Co Ltd 6 1/2	pf.	Q	6-15	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
Brillo Mfg Co Inc	50c	Q	7-1	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
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Brill Co El Ry Co Ltd	50c	Q	7-1	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1	Worthington P & M	\$1.12 1/2	Q	6-15	
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Brill Co El Ry Co Ltd	50c	Q	7-1	Met Ed \$5 cum pf.	\$1.25	Q	7-1	Standard S Co pf.	\$3	Q	7-1					

Business Statistics

TRANSPORTATION (27)

Week ended	1938.	1937.	P. C. Change
May 21:	1938.	(1937-38) Ave.	
Tot. loadings	545,808	637,223	-14.3
Grain & pr.	32,160	29,333	+9.6
Coal & coke	91,312	108,877	-16.1
Forest prod.	25,871	28,680	-9.8
Manuf. prod.	368,995	420,804	-12.3
Yr. to date:			
Tot. loadings	10,908,393	11,996,693	-9.1
Grain & pr.	665,775	581,691	+14.5
Coal & coke	2,070,090	2,669,017	-22.4
Forest prod.	516,365	505,870	+2.1
Manuf. prod.	7,749,771	7,759,891	-0.6
Fr't-car sur.			
Apr. 15-30:	317,090	322,207	-1.6
P. C. Freight cars serv.			
May 1:	87.5	86.0	+1.7
P. C. locom. serv. May 1	82.8	79.1	+4.7
\$Gross rev. Yr. to Mar. 31	813,334	839,134	-3.1
Exp., year to Mar. 31:	709,187	673,268	+5.3
Taxes, year to Mar. 31:	84,870	69,024	+23.0
Rate of return on invest. Yr. to Mar. 31:			
East. Dist.	0.63	5.75	-89.0
South. Dist.	1.32	5.75	-77.0
West. Dist.	Def.	5.75	Def.
U. S.	0.39	5.75	-93.2

FAILURES (11)

May 26, 1938.	May 19, 1937.	May 27, 1937.
Manufacturing	50	28
Wholesale	20	16
Retail	149	142
Construction	15	13
Com'l service	13	9
Total U. S.	247	222
Geographical Divisions:		
New England	27	26
Middle Atlantic	93	70
E. North Cent.	56	41
W. North Cent.	10	10
South Atlantic	17	13
E. South Cent.	2	6
W. South Cent.	6	12
Mountain	5	9
Pacific	31	25
Total U. S.	247	222

AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced, oil.	1938.	1937.
Texas—Calculations	1938.	1937.
Panhandle	65,050	87,100
North	74,200	74,050
W. Cent.	27,500	32,950
West	177,750	209,900
E. Cent.	92,500	124,050
East	362,550	462,200
S. W.	203,900	236,350
Coastal	184,300	206,700
Total	1,322,500	1,878,800
Oklahoma	510,300	439,650
Kansas	168,700	143,550
North La.	78,450	78,750
Coastal La.	243,200	177,650
Arkansas	44,500	41,500
Eastern	139,800	139,600
Michigan	52,600	53,250
Wyoming	47,400	51,350
Montana	12,600	13,300
Colorado	4,800	3,950
New Mex.	103,900	90,400
California	667,800	677,700
Total U. S.	3,318,100	3,998,650

Effective May.

PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)

Week ended:	May 28, 1938.	May 21, 1937.	May 14, 1937.
New England	-11.6	-12.7	-11.4
Mid. Atlantic	-2.8	-3.5	-3.0
Cent. In. Reg.	-17.4	-17.1	-16.6
West Central	-6.2	-3.4	-4.6
South. States	-9.7	-9.4	-10.4
Rocky Mts.	-21.7	-23.1	-22.6
Pacific Coast	-5.0	-6.3	-6.1
Entire U. S.	-10.6	-10.5	-10.3

COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)

(Thousands of net tons)	Week ended:	May 21, 1938.	May 14, 1937.	May 7, 1937.
Bituminous coal:				
Total	5,127	5,170	7,397	
Daily average	855	862	1,233	
Anthracite (Penn.):				
Total	1,089	820	1,068	
Daily average	182	137	178	
Beehive coke:				
Total	13	16	74	
Daily average	2	3	12	

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

Reported in	May, 1938.	Apr., 1938.	May, 1937.
Passenger cars	55	1	8
Freight cars	6,124	3	3,903
Locomotives	5	3	14
Rails (tons)	10,967	43,200	3,347
Struct. steel (tons)	2,150	1,230	

Subject to revision. Revised.

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THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Freight car loadings	69.7	74.1	75.5	72.7	81.6
Miscellaneous	64.9	71.2	71.8	75.5	81.6
Other	79.2	79.3	81.0	87.5	95.4
Electric power production	190.6	92.0	94.3	94.3	96.1
Manufacturing	59.0	64.2	63.4	62.5	64.7
Steel ingot production	41.3	40.9	41.2	42.3	39.6
Pig iron production	47.4	50.0	52.4	57.0	56.5
Textiles	77.2	83.0	79.2	78.7	82.8
Cotton consumption	79.3	96.8	92.7	89.2	94.4
Wool consumption	58.8	60.0	63.3	54.2	60.1
Silk consumption	69.4	64.2	61.7	54.8	46.0
Rayon consumption	67.9	72.7	65.8	50.8	35.7
Boot and shoe production	107.0	116.9	109.7	107.8	95.7
Automobile production	46.1	50.2	59.9	58.2	95.9
Lumber production	57.6	62.8	54.8	53.5	58.7
Cement production	66.2	73.2	77.9	85.6	91.2
Mining	72.0	73.8	77.7	81.5	93.9
Zinc production	66.2	73.2	77.9	85.6	91.2
Lead	83.7	75.1	77.4	73.2	99.4
Combined index	74.0	77.4	78.4	79.5	81.3

For monthly figures on the combined index back to January, 1923, see THE ANNALIST of June 26, 1936, page 943. The silk index in May, 1938, was 64.0, as compared with 77.2 in May, 1937.

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1928 = 100; adjusted for seasonal variation)	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
World:						
Including U. S. A.	93.8	94.4	94.6	96.8	99.3	106.9
Not including U. S. A.	91.6	117.9	117.3	119.4	118.6	113.5
United States	69.9	71.7	72.6	76.2	79.9	93.5
United Kingdom	92.4	90.6	92.6	106.3	119.9	120.4
Canada	92.4	90.6	92.6	106.3	119.9	120.4
France	74.0	75.6	77.2	80.3	80.3	78.7
Germany	127.0	129.0	124.7	129.2	123.4	121.2
Italy	114.5	111.6	115.6	114.1	113.3	109.4
Japan					188.3	176.1
Austria					110.9	111.9
Belgium	63.4	66.5	69.9	86.7	83.1	88.4
Chile					154.9	172.9
Czechoslovakia					92.5	95.3
Denmark	147.3	146.1	142.1	140.7	142.1	148.4
Finland	154.3	150.2	152.6	142.9	145.3	146.1
Hungary (quarterly)					138.0	134.6
Netherlands	75.2	80.2	87.4	85.0	81.9	82.5
Norway (not adjusted)					149.9	143.1
Poland					95.2	93.3
Sweden	155.7	155.7	155.7	157.0	161.0	162.3

Excluding Russia. General business activity. Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. Back figures on all above series may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND REFINERY ACTIVITY (18)

Week ended:	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Average P. C. of Cracked						
Daily Capacity	3,145	77.5	695	309,493	92,924	123,621
Runs, Operated	3,110	76.5	745	308,762	92,279	123,190
Apr. 2	3,150	77.5	720	307,980	92,001	122,946
Apr. 16	3,150	77.5	715	308,810	91,479	122,748
Apr. 23	3,215	79.3	745	308,046	91,339	122,870
Apr. 30	3,080	75.9	715	306,804	89,464	129,848
May 7	3,170	75.3	725	306,254	88,647	130,250
May 14	3,225	77.3	735	306,353	87,962	132,113
May 28	3,150	77.8	720	307,980	87,964	134,315

Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. For reporting companies only. Including both finished and unfinished gasoline.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR SALES (7)

(Number of units)	1938.	1937.	1936.
Jan.	104,984	171,405	119,764
Feb.	145,094	245,718	179,056
March	174,332	352,582	272,139
April	212,884	335,214	304,089
May		333,061	329,140
June		267,770	237,371
July		192,906	205,098
Aug.		120,543	106,975
Sept.		82,688	80,050
Oct.		67,857	44,380
Nov.		89,739	78,265
Dec.		109,542	123,208
Total		2,369,025	2,079,535

ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(This table may be used to bring 82-year chart up-to-date)

Wholesale Commodity Prices (1910 = 100)	1938.	1937.	1936.
1936			
Jan.	92.2	118	75.3
Feb.	89.9	118	75.3
Mar.	89.4	116	75.3
Apr.	94.1	116	75.3
May	95.8	115	75.3
June	97.6	115	75.3
July	102.3	118	75.3
Aug.	102.5	118	75.3
Sept.	102.8	119	75.3
Oct.	103.2	119	75.3
Nov.	107.1	120	75.3
Dec.	110.5	123	75.3
1937			
Jan.	104.3	126	75.3
Feb.	105.7	128	75.3
Mar.	106.9	128	75.3
Apr.	107.1	128	75.3
May	109.0	128	75.3
June	107.8	127	75.3
July	108.9	128	75.3
Aug.	111.2	128	75.3
Sept.	106.5	128	75.3
Oct.	98.4	125	75.3
Nov.	87.8	122	75.3
Dec.	81.4	119	75.3
1938			
Jan.	79.5	118	75.3
Feb.	78.4	117	75.3
Mar.	76.1	116	75.3
Apr.	74.0	115	75.3
May	114	91	75.3

For figures from January, 1934, to December, 1933, see THE ANNALIST of Feb. 9, 1934, page 274, and Feb. 23, 1934, page 349. For chart covering the same period see pages 72 and 73, Jan. 21, 1938.

INDEX OF GENERAL PRICE

LEVEL (24)						
(1913=100)						
1914, 1913.			1914 1913.			
Jan.	100	100	July	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	Aug.	101	101	100
Mar.	100	100	Sept.	101	101	100
Apr.	100	100	Oct.	100	100	100
May	100	100	Nov.	99	100	100
June	100	99	Dec.	100	100	100
1920, 1919.			1915, 1917, 1916, 1915.			
Jan.	88	163	141	128	410	100
Feb.	189	161	146	130	111	100
Mar.	192	162	147	132	113	100
Apr.	196	164	149	136	114	100
May	198	167	151	139	114	100
June	199	170	153	142	115	100
July	198	174	155	141	115	100
Aug	195	176	158	142	117	100
Sept.	195	176	169	142	120	100
Oct.	192	178	162	142	122	100
Nov.	187	181	162	141	126	100
Dec.	193	184	163	143	127	100
Ave.	193	173	157	137	117	100

NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight	Steel Mill	Electric	Auto	Lumber	Cotton	Com.
	Car Loadings	Other	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.
Effective weights.	18	7	25	20	10	10	100
Adjusted weights.	.10	.06	.10	.03	.06	.05	1.00
1937.							
May 29.	101.9	110.1	122.0	106.6	133.6	95.8	146.8
1938.							
Jan. 1.	70.1	84.2	37.6	63.4	48.6	76.4	78.3
Jan. 15.	72.6	85.7	45.2	66.7	48.9	80.6	81.2
Jan. 22.	75.1	89.9	45.9	65.0	52.2	82.2	82.2
Jan. 29.	73.1	88.6	48.0	65.4	56.9	86.7	82.2
Feb. 5.	73.2	88.5	42.6	65.1	56.6	87.2	81.3
Feb. 12.	72.7	81.1	41.0	63.2	53.1	90.6	79.7
Feb. 19.	68.9	79.7	39.4	63.9	52.3	88.7	79.8
Feb. 26.	66.3	74.3	40.0	63.2	57.4	86.2	79.8
Mar. 5.	67.4	86.0	39.3	64.1	56.1	82.1	88.7
Mar. 12.	68.0	84.0	40.7	62.6	55.5	84.6	91.6
Mar. 19.	68.3	79.3	42.5	63.3	54.3	80.1	79.3
Mar. 26.	76.2	82.8	45.2	61.0	52.6	61.9	89.7
Apr. 2.	64.5	79.9	48.4	61.5	50.5	62.9	78.1
Apr. 9.	61.9	82.6	45.4	62.0	52.6	60.3	77.9
Apr. 16.	63.6	81.8	44.7	61.0	58.6	57.2	75.1
Apr. 23.	63.3	76.1	42.2	59.7	51.1	57.2	75.1
Apr. 30.	68.5	73.8	40.7	59.6	43.3	54.4	80.3
May 7.	66.8	76.2	40.0	60.1	50.1	58.5	86.7
May 14.	67.1	76.5	40.4	60.6	44.5	61.0	80.8
May 21.	165.0	177.2	40.0	60.4	44.0	158.7	87.2
May 28.	65.7	76.9	39.1	60.5	45.9	57.9	81.3

RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

		Dow-Jones.		Week Amer.		As Estimated by—				
Week Ended.	U. S.	Steel.	Indep. Total.	Begin-ning.	Iron & Stil. Inst.	Week Ended.	N. Y. Steel Times.	As of.	Iron Age.	Am. Mkt.
1937.										
May 31.	89.4	77	83	May 24.	91.0	May 29.	75	91	May 25.	85
June 7.	88	64	75	May 31.	77.4	June 5.	75	75	June 1.	77.75
1938.										
Jan. 3.	20%	20	20	Dec. 27.	19.2	Jan. 1.	21	19	Dec. 28.	20
Jan. 10.	31	27	28%	Jan. 3.	25.6	Jan. 8.	26	26	Jan. 4.	25%
Jan. 17.	31	29	30	Jan. 10.	27.8	Jan. 15.	29	29	Jan. 11.	28
Jan. 24.	31	31	31	Jan. 17.	29.8	Jan. 22.	30%	30	Jan. 18.	30
Jan. 31.	32%	32%	32%	Jan. 24.	32.7	Jan. 29.	33	33	Jan. 25.	33%
Feb. 7.	32	30%	31	Jan. 31.	30.5	Feb. 5.	31	30	Feb. 1.	31
Feb. 14.	28%	32	30%	Feb. 7.	30.7	Feb. 12.	30	30	Feb. 8.	31
Feb. 21.	26	34	30%	Feb. 14.	31.0	Feb. 19.	30	30	Feb. 15.	31
Feb. 28.	31%	34	32%	Feb. 21.	30.4	Feb. 26.	30%	30	Feb. 22.	30
Mar. 7.	30	30	30	Feb. 28.	29.3	Mar. 5.	29	29	Mar. 2.	29
Mar. 14.	29	31%	30%	Mar. 7.	29.9	Mar. 12.	30	31	Mar. 8.	30
Mar. 21.	32	33%	33	Mar. 14.	32.1	Mar. 19.	32	32	Mar. 15.	32
Mar. 28.	34	34	34	Mar. 21.	33.7	Mar. 26.	35	34	Mar. 22.	34
Apr. 4.	36	36	36	Mar. 28.	35.7	Apr. 2.	36	36	Mar. 29.	35%
Apr. 11.	29%	35	32%	Apr. 4.	32.6	Apr. 9.	32	34	Apr. 5.	32%
Apr. 18.	29%	35	32%	Apr. 11.	32.7	Apr. 16.	32	34	Apr. 12.	32
Apr. 25.	30%	34	32%	Apr. 18.	32.4	Apr. 23.	32%	33	Apr. 19.	32
May 2.	31	33%	32%	Apr. 25.	32.0	Apr. 30.	32	32	Apr. 26.	32
May 9.	30%	31	31	May 2.	30.7	May 7.	31	31	May 3.	30%
May 16.	30%	30%	30	May 9.	30.4	May 14.	30	31	May 10.	30%
May 23.	32	28%	28%	May 16.	30.7	May 21.	30	31	May 17.	30
May 30.	28%	28%	28%	May 23.	29.0	May 28.	28%	30	May 24.	28
June 6.				May 30.	26.1	June 4.			May 31.	25

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (19)

	May 21, 1938.	May 14, 1937.	May 22, 1937.
Grain & gr. pr.	32,160	32,226	25,705
Livestock	13,367	12,165	13,688
Coal	87,200	81,404	117,283
Coke	4,112	4,073	10,093
Forest prod.	25,871	26,341	41,579
Ore	14,103	12,971	72,281
Misc., l. c.	1,485,761	1,485,846	170,312
Misc. freight	220,228	228,786	324,123
Total	545,808	541,813	775,074
Week ended May 28, 1938: Estimated total, 564,000. Corresponding week in 1937, 794,865.			

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	Reported in	May 28, 1938.	May 21, 1937.	May 22, 1937.
Locomotives	1	2		
Freight cars	100	10		
Passenger cars				
Struc. stl. (tons)				
Rails (tons)				

ESTIMATED AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION (10)

Week Ended	1938.	1937.	1936.
Jan. 1.	49,550	71,800	65,940
Jan. 15.	54,084	96,234	98,080
Jan. 22.	65,735	92,280	95,170
Jan. 29.	65,418	81,396	86,455
Feb. 5.	59,365	74,148	85,790
Feb. 12.	51,443	72,295	69,876
Feb. 19.	57,610	72,492	74,720
Feb. 26.	59,688	62,813	68,813
Mar. 5.	56,777	111,815	64,956
Mar. 12.	54,445	126,643	84,705
Mar. 19.	57,438	101,563	90,660
Mar. 26.	57,555	99,450	95,223
Apr. 2.	56,900	101,046	98,415
Apr. 9.	57,500	95,827	106,426
Apr. 16.	60,975	99,196	112,818
Apr. 23.	62,021	125,472	119,834
Apr. 30.	60,563	133,164	120,519
May 7.	50,755	139,157	118,764
May 14.	53,385	140,188	118,786
May 21.	47,415	140,396	117,156
May 28.	46,810	131,306	109,821
May 28.	45,120	131,421	108,346

ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS (14)

(Total per week, 1,000s of dollars)	As Reported in Engineering News-Record of:	June 2, 1938.	May 26, 1938.	June 3, 1937.
Federal	2,034	1,885	5,510	
State and munic.	32,679	22,618	17,886	
Public	23,713	24,315	24,396	
Private	10,537	8,535	11,210	
Total	45,250	32,850	35,906	
1938.				
Federal	2,361	2,230	2,855	
State and munic.	23,342	22,550	24,577	
Public	31,702	24,780	27,432	
Private	14,249	23,563	31,321	
Total	45,952	48,344	58,753	

Note—Monthly figures are weekly averages of monthly totals.

METAL PRICES (23)

(Monthly average of daily quotations)	Lead.	Zinc.	Copper.	Steel Str.	Str.
1936.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oct. 4.49	4.85	9.68	17.98	44.94	
Nov. 4.96	4.98	10.29	17.25	51.31	
Dec. 5.40	5.28	10.89	18.33	51.85	

1937.					
Jan. 5.85	5.86	12.55	19.25	50.89	
Feb. 6.09	6.43	13.46	19.69	51.94	
Mar. 7.05	7.38	18.87	22.77	62.71	
Apr. 6.03	6.99	15.22	22.54	58.99	
May 5.85	6.75	13.87	19.69	55.63	
June 5.85	6.75	13.87	18.50	55.84	
July 5.85	6.93	13.87	19.53	59.31	
Aug. 6.30	7.20	13.87	21.46	59.40	
Sept. 6.23	7.18	13.85	19.51	58.62	
Oct. 5.56	6.09	11.93	16.90	51.46	
Nov. 4.88	5.63	10.90	14.09	43.30	
Dec. 4.72	5.01	10.11	13.56	42.85	

(1) Average daily price, cents per lb., St. Louis basis. (2) Average daily price, cents per lb., East St. Louis basis. (3) New York f. o. b. refinery, cents per lb. (4) Heavy melting steel, Pittsburgh, dollars per ton. (5) Average price, cents per lb., prompt Straits, N. Y. Blue Eagle price, delivered Connecticut points.

SILK MOVEMENT (21)

(Bales)	Imports.	Exports.	Dom. Mfg.	Trans.
1936.				
Jan. 40,565	56,511	38,995	38,200	
Feb. 40,222	64,680	32,053	24,400	
Mar. 25,009	53,638	36,000	27,800	
Apr. 26,973	46,098	34,964	25,200	
May 26,055	40,086	32,087	21,900	
June 26,780	35,409	31,437	23,400	
July 31,388	30,139	36,658	35,300	
Aug. 41,702	29,825	42,016	42,300	
Sept. 45,437	29,555	45,709	40,700	
Oct. 43,840	30,300	43,093	47,800	
Nov. 50,814	40,713	40,401	44,900	
Dec. 45,328	44,414	41,627	57,000	
Total	444,113	454,640		

1937.				
Jan. 50,328	50,544	44,198	38,300	
Feb. 37,348	49,408	38,494	31,500	
Mar. 32,257	41,731	39,934	31,600	
Apr. 39,712	40,882	40,561	33,000	
May 35,698	41,302	35,278	33,700	
June 40,037	45,556	35,783	33,700	
July 27,337	41,494	31,399	29,900	
Aug. 35,183	33,587	35,100		
Sept. 38,146	43,957	36,372	32,100	
Oct. 32,879	40,834	36,002	36,200	
Nov. 36,339	45,424	31,749	30,500	
Dec. 26,093	49,535	21,982	32,100	
Total	430,420	425,299		

1938. | | | || Jan. 29,588 | 48,678 | 30,715 | 24,000 | |
| Feb. 25,416 | 43,834 | 30,260 | 25,000 | |
| Mar. 27,376 | 36,326 | 34,884 | 31,100 | |
| Apr. 38,510 | 41,455 | 33,381 | 19,700 | |
| May 24,248 | 37,016 | 28,687 | 34,700 | |

Includes re-exports.
End of month.

MEMBER BANK CREDIT

(Adjusted for seasonal variation)	(Millions of dollars)	All Other Loans on Invest.	Loans, Securities, ments.
1936.			
January	4,930	3,176	12,938
February	4,893	3,175	13,164
March	5,037	3,300	13,222
April	5,143	3,350	13,317
May	5,159	3,393	13,291
June	5,200	3,360	13,647
July	5,179	3,200	14,026
August	5,227	3,132	14,002
September	5,328	3,183	13,984
October	5,143	3,293	13,291
November	5,427	3,210	14,045
December	5,668	3,280	13,703

1937.				
January	5,757	3,241	13,833	
February	5,790	3,267	13,714	
March	6,029	3,325	13,324	
April	6,148	3,345	12,817	
May	6,266	3,394	12,501	
June	6,407	3,369	12,459	
July	6,443	3,340	12,402	
August	6,610	3,367	12,465	
September	6,650	3,293	12,234	
October	6,632	3,108	12,169	
November	6,488	3,292	11,973	
December	6,460	2,842	12,057	

1938. | | | || January | 6,396 | 2,740 | 12,235 | |
| February | 6,359 | 2,653 | 12,365 | |
| March | 6,328 | 2,633 | 12,188 | |
| April | 6,210 | 2,479 | 12,155 | |
| May | 6,083 | 2,469 | 12,132 | |

BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES

June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.178.17		162.08	153.61	152.74
25.	178.49	160.54	162.50	153.88
26.	178.57	160.32	163.90	153.70
27.	178.55	160.24		
28.	178.73	161.58	164.69	153.61
29.		162.25	163.21	
30.	178.18	162.87	163.28	
31.	178.22		161.96	
Week		1938		1937
Ended:		High. Low.		High. Low.
May 14.		177.93 177.67		110.26 110.06
May 21.		177.66 177.60		110.83 110.37
May 28.		178.73 178.15		110.66 110.38

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	May 27			May 28			May 31			June 1			June 2		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Stocks	35.9	35.1	35.7	36.4	35.9	36.2	38.3	35.1	36.0	35.3	35.7	37.0	35.8	36.9	37.3
72 Industrials	120.0	117.4	119.3	121.6	119.9	120.9	128.1	117.4	120.2	118.1	119.5	123.7	119.7	123.4	124.8
4 Steels	23.5	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.5	25.0	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.0	23.8	23.0	23.7	24.1
4 Motors	44.2	43.1	43.9	45.4	44.2	44.8	47.1	43.1	44.5	43.1	43.9	45.4	43.7	45.4	45.7
4 Motor accessories	22.2	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.2	23.6	21.8	22.1	21.8	22.1	22.7	22.2	22.6	22.8
3 Aviation	23.7	22.6	23.5	24.2	23.7	24.2	25.5	22.6	23.9	23.0	23.7	24.6	23.7	24.6	25.1
3 Building	34.8	34.0	34.6	35.4	34.8	34.8	37.2	34.0	34.8	34.4	34.6	36.0	34.8	35.8	36.2
4 Chemicals	97.3	95.8	97.0	98.9	97.6	97.9	105.0	95.8	97.3	95.8	96.7	100.4	96.7	100.4	101.3
4 Nonferrous metals	40.9	39.3	40.9	42.0	41.1	41.5	46.0	39.3	41.8	40.0	40.9	42.9	40.7	42.7	42.9
4 Foods	28.7	28.4	28.6	29.4	28.9	29.4	29.6	28.3	29.0	28.6	28.7	29.8	28.9	29.6	30.3
3 Tobacco	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	62.7	61.5	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.7	61.2	61.7	61.5
3 Sugars	21.1	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.1	22.8	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.7
2 Electrical equipments	44.3	42.7	43.7	44.7	43.4	44.0	45.8	42.7	44.0	42.4	43.1	45.6	43.4	45.6	46.6
4 Farm equipments	41.6	40.3	41.6	42.3	41.6	42.0	45.8	40.3	42.0	41.3	42.0	44.4	42.7	44.4	45.1
4 Office equipments	21.2	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.3	22.1	20.9	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0
4 Railroad equipments	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.5	16.3	16.4	17.9	15.8	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.4	15.8	16.4	16.9
4 Amusement	15.6	15.1	15.5	16.2	15.7	16.2	17.0	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.9	16.4	15.8	16.4	16.4
5 Merchandise	32.6	31.9	32.1	32.6	32.3	32.4	34.1	31.9	32.2	31.7	32.0	33.2	32.1	32.9	33.4
2 Rubber and tires	25.7	24.8	25.7	26.3	25.7	26.3	28.3	24.8	26.3	25.4	25.7	27.1	25.7	26.8	27.1
2 Liquor	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.4	20.7	19.1	19.7	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.4	19.7	20.0
4 Standard Oils	24.0	23.5	23.8	24.2	23.8	24.1	24.4	23.5	24.0	23.6	23.8	24.5	23.6	24.3	24.4
4 Independent oils	43.5	42.4	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.7	44.9	42.4	43.5	42.8	43.1	44.2	43.1	44.0	44.4
5 Oils	67.5	65.9	66.8	68.1	67.1	67.8	69.3	65.9	67.5	66.4	66.9	68.7	66.7	68.3	68.5
10 Rails	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
8 Utilities	16.4	15.9	16.3	16.6	16.4	16.5	17.4	15.9	16.4	16.1	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.6	17.2

FIFTEEN MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

	Volume.	Last.	Net
U. S. Steel	67,100	41	-1%
Anaconda	64,300	22 1/2	-1%
Chrysler	57,600	40 1/2	-1%
Gen. Electric	55,300	31 1/2	-1%
Gen. Motors	51,200	27 1/2	-1%
Int. Tel. & Tel.	46,400	8	-1%
Int. Nickel	44,400	41 1/2	-1%
Kennecott	44,400	26 1/2	-1%
Beth. Steel	43,000	41 1/2	-1%
Elec. Pow. & Lt.	42,000	9	-1%
Comwith. & Sou.	41,500	1 1/2	-1%
North Am. Co.	39,900	17 1/2	-1%
Martin, G. L.	37,600	21 1/2	-1%
Westingh. El. & M.	34,400	70	-1%
Douglas Airc.	33,400	42 1/2	-1%

NUMBER OF ISSUES TRADED

Week Ended	Adv.	Dec.	Unch.	Tot.	New	New
1938.						
May 21	176	701	116	993	30	15
May 28	100	815	115	1,030	8	75
Daily						
May 27	176	350	188	714	4	41
May 28	251	69	112	432	0	8
May 30	Holiday					
May 31	107	324	161	592	4	19
June 1	421	97	121	639	3	13
June 2	250	180	156	586	1	7

ODD-LOT TRADING ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended	Sales	Purchases	Net
1938.			
May 21	478,577	482,927	+ 4,350
May 28	623,323	705,382	+ 82,059
Daily			
May 25	122,174	122,433	+ 259
May 26	163,727	181,205	+ 17,478
May 27	139,024	188,432	+ 49,408
May 28	43,045	54,047	+ 10,992
May 30	Holiday		
May 31	87,875	87,852	- 23

N. Y. TIMES BOND MARKET AVERAGES

	High.	Low.	Last.
1937.			
January	90.74	89.55	89.84
February	90.05	88.94	88.84
March	89.09	86.75	87.24
April	86.75	84.74	85.13
May	85.82	84.88	85.03
June	85.20	82.52	83.04
July	84.77	83.32	84.21
August	84.48	82.77	82.81
September	82.60	79.06	79.75
October	80.10	74.56	76.52
November	76.41	72.39	73.65
December	74.70	73.64	73.58
1938.			
January	73.42	69.47	70.04
February	72.00	70.16	71.69
March	71.61	63.39	63.39
April	67.17	63.72	66.62
May	69.44	66.54	66.89

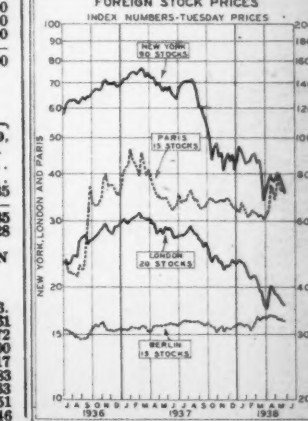
DOW-JONES BOND AVERAGES

	High.	Low.	Last.
1937.			
January	89.45	88.13	88.57
February	89.45	88.13	88.57
March	89.45	88.13	88.57
April	89.45	88.13	88.57
May	89.45	88.13	88.57
June	89.45	88.13	88.57
July	89.45	88.13	88.57
August	89.45	88.13	88.57
September	89.45	88.13	88.57
October	89.45	88.13	88.57
November	89.45	88.13	88.57
December	89.45	88.13	88.57
1938.			
January	89.45	88.13	88.57
February	89.45	88.13	88.57
March	89.45	88.13	88.57
April	89.45	88.13	88.57
May	89.45	88.13	88.57
June	89.45	88.13	88.57
July	89.45	88.13	88.57
August	89.45	88.13	88.57
September	89.45	88.13	88.57
October	89.45	88.13	88.57
November	89.45	88.13	88.57
December	89.45	88.13	88.57

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDICES OF FOREIGN STOCK PRICES

	London.	Paris.	Berlin.
1938.			
Jan. 1	21.52	30.91	31.63
Feb. 1	21.15	31.33	30.78
Mar. 1	21.50	32.13	31.42
Apr. 1	21.44	31.69	32.53
May 1	20.42	31.48	33.20
Jun. 1	19.45	30.89	32.96
Jul. 1	19.53	31.15	33.06
Aug. 1	18.15	30.10	33.10
Sep. 1	17.57	31.51	33.10
Oct. 1	19.50	32.09	33.49
Nov. 1	20.14	32.72	33.65
Dec. 1	19.93	36.71	33.46
Jan. 2	19.24	34.39	33.25
Feb. 2	19.22	39.54	32.84
Mar. 2	18.06	36.37	32.84
Apr. 2	18.22	36.39	32.53
May 2	17.80	35.68	32.41

FOREIGN STOCK PRICES



The Annalist Average of 72 Industrial Stocks

	1937	1938
Weighted Average		
High.	135.5	139.4
Low.	125.5	124.8
Last.	125.5	124.8
Adjusted Index		
High.	62.7	54.8
Low.	50.9	45.3
Last.	50.9	45.3

BONDS SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	1937.	1938.
January	\$268,316,000	\$25,898,400
February	\$229,443,000	\$19,614,800
March	\$268,528,000	\$124,908,300
April	\$204,681,000	\$161,921,800
May	\$137,709,000	\$137,709,000
June	\$139,989,000	\$143,902,900
July	\$124,012,500	\$15,444,300
August	\$106,597,000	\$19,012,375
September	\$139,569,000	\$15,744,400
October	\$184,522,000	\$14,462,275
November	\$238,656,000	\$9,795,525
December	\$162,874,000	\$10,678,025
1938.		
January	\$129,425,000	\$16,356,100
February	\$96,937,000	\$10,889,975
March	\$126,189,000	\$15,009,455
April	\$102,660,000	\$17,385,350
May	\$7,213,500	\$6,849,425

AVERAGE NET YIELD OF TEN HIGH-GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

Week Ended	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Jan. 19	3.79	3.54	3.54	3.71
Feb. 26	3.77	3.55	3.53	3.72
Mar. 5	3.82	3.58	3.49	3.77
Mar. 12	3.91	3.64	3.53	3.79
Mar. 19	3.96	3.73	3.53	3.75
Mar. 26	4.01	3.71	3.54	3.85
Apr. 2	4.15	3.71	3.53	3.77
Apr. 9	4.15	3.74	3.51	3.77
Apr. 16	4.21	3.69	3.51	3.76
Apr. 23	4.12	3.71	3.49	3.76
Apr. 30	4.05	3.72	3.53	3.75
May 7	4.05	3.68	3.50	3.79
May 14	4.12	3.68	3.49	3.82
May 21	4.21	3.64	3.46	3.70

BONDS SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	1937.	1938.
Monday	\$4,345,400	\$8,911,900
Tuesday	\$4,779,950	\$5,747,700
Wednesday	\$4,335,125	\$7,747,700
Thursday	\$4,513,800	\$6,359,300
Friday	\$4,337,300	\$6,516,100
Saturday	\$1,838,900	Ex. closed
Total week	\$24,650,475	\$37,982,700
Year to date	\$718,688,205	\$1,524,601,500
May 30	\$4,068,100	\$7,071,800
June 1	\$5,182,350	\$7,910,800
June 2	\$4,668,925	\$7,313,400

BONDS SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	1937.	1938.
Monday	\$4,345,400	\$8,911,900
Tuesday	\$4,779,950	\$5,747,700
Wednesday	\$4,335,125	\$7,747,700
Thursday	\$4,513,800	\$6,359,300
Friday	\$4,337,300	\$6,516,100
Saturday	\$1,838,900	

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS.	Combined Fed. Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	June 1, 1938.	May 25, 1938.	June 2, 1937.	June 1, 1938.	May 25, 1938.	June 2, 1937.
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	\$10,638,900	\$10,639,417	\$8,838,401	\$4,659,544	\$4,602,745	\$3,311,491
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes.	8,186	8,881	11,341	1,330	1,600	1,194
Other cash	389,350	411,903	272,695	83,485	93,972	69,126
Total reserves	\$11,036,436	\$11,060,201	\$9,122,437	\$4,744,359	\$4,698,317	\$3,381,811
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	5,479	5,661	12,524	1,777	1,890	6,214
Other bills discounted	2,935	3,007	4,961	334	402	1,914
Total bills discounted	\$8,414	\$8,668	\$17,485	\$2,111	\$2,292	\$8,128
Bills bought in open market	534	534	6,261	209	199	1,909
Industrial advances	16,818	16,771	22,232	4,343	4,365	5,909
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds	657,253	657,253	732,608	191,191	191,191	210,233
Treasury notes	1,191,905	1,191,905	1,152,213	346,716	346,716	330,691
Treasury bills	714,857	714,857	641,469	207,948	207,948	184,105
Total U. S. Government securities	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,526,290	\$745,855	\$745,855	\$725,029
Total bills and securities	\$2,589,781	\$2,589,988	\$2,572,268	\$752,518	\$752,711	\$741,062
Due from foreign banks	186	186	226	51	51	85
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	18,742	20,427	18,847	3,448	3,448	3,446
Uncollected items	582,086	527,851	646,056	147,144	149,658	147,814
Bank premises	44,641	44,641	45,885	9,890	9,907	10,055
All other assets	48,070	47,547	47,853	13,977	13,921	13,667
Total assets	\$14,319,942	\$14,290,895	\$12,453,372	\$5,671,407	\$5,628,614	\$4,298,340
LIABILITIES.						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,157,156	\$4,116,875	\$4,235,114	\$911,857	\$887,376	\$925,351
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account	7,744,949	7,719,352	6,853,710	3,708,633	3,640,920	2,962,418
U. S. Treasurer—general account	1,092,819	1,182,761	115,099	524,017	579,869	35,813
Foreign bank	130,200	133,118	121,749	46,709	47,742	55,813
Other deposits	262,794	253,844	133,705	213,320	204,112	62,368
Total deposits	\$9,230,762	\$9,286,075	\$7,224,263	\$4,492,679	\$4,472,643	\$3,105,716
Deferred availability items	578,985	534,887	645,317	144,384	146,591	145,554
Capital paid in	133,582	133,582	132,198	50,961	50,961	51,261
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	145,854	51,943	51,943	51,474
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,683	27,683	27,490	8,210	8,210	9,091
Reserve for contingencies	32,880	32,880	35,940	3,129	3,147	2,149
All other liabilities	11,145	11,181	7,196	3,129	3,147	2,149
Total liabilities	\$14,319,942	\$14,290,895	\$12,453,372	\$5,671,407	\$5,628,614	\$4,298,340
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	82.4%	82.5%	79.6%	87.8%	87.7%	83.9%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	1,530	1,460	1,532	548	524	553
Commitments to make industrial advances	13,140	13,260	17,018	4,028	4,160	6,042

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

LOANS.	All Reporting			Chicago			N. Y. City		
	May 25, 1938.	May 18, 1937.	May 25, 1937.	May 25, 1938.	May 18, 1937.	May 25, 1937.	June 1, 1938.	May 25, 1937.	June 2, 1937.
Business:									
On securities	558	561	564	338	344	396	1,298	1,315	1,433
Otherwise	3,473	3,513	3,668	338	344	396	1,298	1,315	1,433
Total	4,031	4,074	4,232	359	364	429	1,527	1,546	1,660
Open market:									
Stock market:	367	376	492	21	21	30	134	134	160
Brokers:	578	590	1,324	29	27	44	472	447	1,140
Other	587	587	715	65	65	81	203	204	280
Total	1,165	1,177	2,039	94	92	125	675	651	1,420
Real estate:	1,156	1,157	1,161	12	12	14	118	118	129
Banks:	113	120	110			3	85	84	74
Other:									
On securities	696	695	712	21	21	23	224	224	246
Otherwise	817	809	783	35	35	33	201	200	167
Total	1,513	1,504	1,495	56	56	56	425	424	413
Total loans	8,345	8,408	9,529	542	546	657	2,964	2,957	3,856
INVESTMENTS—									
Govt. bonds	7,922	7,979	8,308	871	872	961	2,926	2,972	3,080
Govt. guaranteed	1,385	1,364	1,159	117	117	95	612	588	428
Other securities	2,945	2,928	3,186	302	300	296	980	982	1,048
Total invest.	12,252	12,271	12,653	1,290	1,289	1,352	4,518	4,543	4,536
Total loans and investments	20,597	20,679	22,182	1,832	1,835	2,009	7,482	7,500	8,392
Res. with F. R. Bk.	6,230	6,107	5,385	818	812	593	3,214	3,136	2,440
Cash in vault	403	379	338	31	30	27	57	51	64
Bal. with domes. bks.	2,328	2,315	1,796	226	206	168	61	76	70
Other assets—									
Demand deposits, adjusted	14,897	14,569	15,528	1,446	1,418	1,523	6,101	6,062	6,359
Time deposits	5,212	5,209	5,222	463	463	449	641	634	727
Government deposits	538	545	181	116	117	78	135	140	23
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	5,696	5,732	5,032	663	667	547	2,392	2,343	1,933
Foreign banks	314	315	553	6	6	7	276	275	318
Borrowings	3	4							9
Other liabilities				19	19	20	300	318	399
Capital account	245	244	237	1,489	1,488	1,478			

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

Federal Reserve District.	No. of Centers Included.	Week Ended—		
		May 25, 1938.	May 18, 1937.	May 26, 1937.
1—Boston	17	\$380,882	\$419,812	\$462,301
2—New York	15	3,034,027	3,206,121	3,521,534
3—Philadelphia	18	330,861	406,492	561,166
4—Cleveland	25	438,721	497,291	561,166
5—Richmond	24	234,039	274,476	380,804
6—Atlanta	24	192,585	225,644	212,617
7—Chicago	41	945,503	1,028,108	1,209,369
8—St. Louis	16	215,537	229,611	252,568
9—Minneapolis	17	142,574	148,089	143,671
10—Kansas City	28	222,068	271,046	267,243
11—Dallas	18	178,949	203,550	191,335
12—San Francisco	29	541,086	629,175	650,835
Total	274	\$6,856,842	\$7,539,414	\$8,332,224
New York City	1	2,781,952	2,936,567	3,219,947
Total outside New York City	273	\$4,074,890	\$4,602,847	\$5,112,277

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

1938.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.	High.	Low.	Av.
Apr. 16..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 23..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 30..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 7..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 14..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 21..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 28..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

District.	Total Reserve			Total U. S. F. R. Notes Due Members		
	At Close of Business June 1, 1938.	At Close of Business May 25, 1938.	At Close of Business June 2, 1937.	At Close of Business June 1, 1938.	At Close of Business May 25, 1938.	At Close of Business June 2, 1937.
Boston	\$604,777	\$604,777	\$604,777	\$184,962	\$184,962	\$184,962
New York	4,744,359	4,744,359	4,744,359	745,555	745,555	745,555
Philadelphia	546,300	546,300	546,300	911,857	911,857	911,857
Cleveland	752,288	752,288	752,288	302,633	302,633	302,633
Richmond	330,348	330,348	330,348	408,152	408,152	408,152
Atlanta	236,521	236,521	236,521	187,550	187,550	187,550
Chicago	2,074,571	2,074,571	2,074,571	111,416	111,416	111,416
St. Louis	324,886	324,886	324,886	277,239	277,239	277,239
Minneapolis	200,099	200,099	200,099	182	182	182
Kansas City	295,080	295,080	295,080	124,627	124,627	124,627
Dallas	193,656	193,656	193,656	97,283	97,283	97,283
San Francisco	733,549	733,549	733,549	218,654	218,654	218,654

Reichsbank

Gold coin and bullion	May 31, 1938.			May 31, 1937.		
	1938.	1938.	1938.	1937.	1937.	1937.
Reserve in foreign currencies	5,374	5,374	5,374	5,374	5,374	5,374
Bills of exchange and checks	5,849,856	5,849,856	5,849,856	5,849,856	5,849,856	5,849,856
Silver and other coin	56,790	56,790	56,790	56,790	56,790	56,790
Advances	544,542	544,542	544,542	544,542	544,542	544,542
Investments	5,608,000	5,608,000	5,608,000	5,608,000	5,608,000	5,608,000
Other assets	1,020,793	1,020,793	1,020,793	1,020,793	1,020,793	1,020,793
Notes in circulation	1,007,471	1,007,471	1,007,471	1,007,471	1,007,471	1,007,471
Other maturing obligations	234,907	234,907	234,907	234,907	234,907	234,907
Other liabilities	229,715	229,715	229,715	229,715	229,715	229,715
Bank rate	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

BANK OF ENGLAND

	(Thousands)	
	June 1, 1938.	May 25, 1938.
Circulation	484,921	480,200
Public dep.	24,868	26,777
Private dep.	138,265	127,351
Bankers' ac.	102,803	91,248
Other ac.	35,462	36,103
Govt. secur.	109,676	95,671
Other secur.	28,910	28,947
Disc. & adv.	8,934	9,528
Securities	19,976	19,419
Reserves	42,327	46,976
Prop. res. to liabilities	25.9%	30.5%
Bullion	327,247	327,176
Bank rate	2%	2%

For Week Ended Saturday, May 28

[illegible]

JUN 3

For Week Ended Saturday, May 28

	High	Low	Last	Net Chgs	Sales
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Range 1935.	Stock and Dividend	High.	Low.	Last	Chge.	Sales.
17	AERO SUP MFG A (1 1/2)	18	16	16	1/4	100
4	Aero Supply Mfg B	3 1/4	3	3	1/4	100
32 1/2	Agfa Ansco	26 1/2	25	25	3	100
8 1/2	Alasworth	6	6	6	1	100
9 1/2	Air Assoc (40)	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1	600
1 1/2	Air Invest	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1,000
2	Air Investors	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1,400
50 1/2	Ala Power 57 pf (7)	63	63	63	2	70
44 1/2	Ala Power 56 pf (6)	61 1/2	56	56	1	100
9	Allied Prods	8	7	7	1	1,000
50	Aluminum Co Am	80	70	72	1	1,700
106 1/2	Aluminum Co pf (6)	99 1/2	96	96	4	500
16 1/2	Alum Goods (4 1/2)	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1	300
88 1/2	Aluminum Ind pf (6)	100	100	100	1	100
103 1/2	Alum Ind pf (6)	100	100	100	1	100
13 1/2	Am Airlines	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1	1,300
10 1/2	Am Beverage	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1	200
44 1/2	Am Book (20)	50	48	50	1	1,000
1 1/2	Am Box Board	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1,000
3 1/2	Am Capital B	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1	1,000
3 1/2	Am Centrifugal	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1	2,700
28 1/2	Am Cities F & L A (14 1/2)	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1	1,000
26 1/2	Am Cities F & L B (12 1/2)	22 1/2	20	20	1	1,700
3 1/2	Am Cities F & L E	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1	600
3 1/2	Am Cyanamid B (60)	18	16	16 1/2	1	7,500
3 1/2	Am & Foreign Power war	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1,600
12 1/2	Am Food (1)	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1	1,000
3 1/2	Am Gas & Electric (140)	27 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1	5,800
111 1/2	Am Gas & Electric pf (6)	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	2	125
5 1/2	Am Gen	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	700
22 1/2	Am Gen 57 pf (3)	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1	300
27 1/2	Am Gen 52 pf (2 1/2)	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1	700
18 1/2	Am Laundry Machine (80)	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1	1,500
14 1/2	Am Light & Traction (50)	13 1/2	12	12	1	25
3 1/2	Am Mfg	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1	400
26 1/2	Am Meter (30)	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1	100
42	Am Met & Ch (3 1/2)	40	39	39	1	100
9 1/2	Am Repub (40)	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1	300
7 1/2	Am Seal 57 (10)	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1	2,900
5 1/2	Am Sup Power	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	100
18 1/2	Am Sup P 1 pf	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	3	700
18 1/2	Am Sup P 2 pf	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	3	700
2 1/2	Am Sup P 3 pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1	500
2 1/2	Am Sup P 4 pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1	500
103 1/2	Am Sup P 5 pf (7)	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	2	100
4 1/2	Am Sup P 6 pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	100
4 1/2	Am Sup P 7 pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	100
4 1/2	Am Sup P 8 pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	100
4 1/2	Am Sup P 9 pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	100
4 1/2	Am Sup P 10 pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	100
4 1/2	Am Sup P 11 pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	100

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

[illegible]

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
106 103 1/2 Wash Gas Li 5s 58	5	106	105 1/2	106	+ 1/2
107 104 1/2 Wash Ry & El 4s 51	2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	—
106 99 1/2 Wash Wat F 5s 60	41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/2
39 32 1/2 West Newp Ls 6s 44	4	36	36	36	—
102 97 West Pa El 5s 2030	5	100	100	100	—
103 96 West Pa Tract 5s 60	5	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—
93 74 1/2 West Tex Ls 5s 37 A	21	90 1/2	88	88	- 2 1/2
105 103 W Un GAE 5 1/2s 55 A	1	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2
108 107 1/2 Wheeling Elec 5s 41	5	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	—
107 105 1/2 Wis Min L&P 5s 44	23	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	—
96 1/2 86 1/2 Wisc P&L 4s 66 A	21	96	95	95	- 1 1/2
105 96 YADKIN RV F 5s 41	26	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1 1/2
77 72 York Rys 5s 47 st	13	77	72	72	- 5
85 85 1/2 York Rys 5s 37	5	76 1/2	75	75	- 1 1/2

Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10 6 1/2 CAUCA VAL 7s 48	31	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/2
28 25 Cent Bk Ger 5s 52 A	3	25	25	25	—
100 70 Com Pvt Bk 5 1/2s 37	6	100	100	100	—
101 98 1/2 DANISH CON 5 1/2s 50	9	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	+ 1/2
100 98 1/2 Danish Con 5s 53	5	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1 1/2
59 44 Danisg Fort 6 1/2s 52	3	44	44	44	—
102 96 Den Mgr Bk 5s 72 1/2	13	96 1/2	97	98 1/2	+ 2
56 43 ECOL M E 6 1/2s 53 A	2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	- 2 1/2
105 101 1/2 FIN R M BK 5s 61 st	1	102	102	102	+ 1/2
22 19 1/2 GER C MUN 7s 47	4	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	- 1/2
23 19 1/2 Ger C Mun 6s 47	4	20 1/2	20	20	- 1/2
59 52 Guan & West 8s 58	6	55	54 1/2	54 1/2	- 1/2
13 12 1/2 HUNG-I B 7 1/2s A C 63	2	13	13	13	—
63 52 1/2 ISARCO H E 7s 52	3	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	- 1 1/2
9 7 1/2 MEDEL COL 7s 51	22	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/2
80 64 Mendoza Pr 4s 51 st	16	80	79	79 1/2	- 1/2
62 1/2 53 1/2 NIPPON E F 6 1/2s 53	6	57	55 1/2	55 1/2	- 1
10 1/2 7 PARANA BR 7s 58	3	10	10	10	—
61 53 Pied El 6 1/2s 60 A	6	54	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1/2

Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22 1/2 20 1/2 Prussia El 6s 54	1	22	22	22	—
10 1/2 7 1/2 RIO DE JAN 6 1/2s 59	2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/2
29 1/2 25 1/2 Ruhr Gas 6 1/2s 53 A	2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1 1/2
25 21 1/2 Ruhr Husag 6 1/2s 58	1	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 3/4
1/2 1/2 Russa 6 1/2s ct 19	2	1/2	1/2	1/2	—
15 1/2 11 1/2 SANTIAGO CH 7s 49	5	14	14	14	- 1/2
112 111 1/2 Sunda Falls 5s 55 A	1	112	112	112	—
28 25 Saxon Pub Wk 6s 37	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/2
51 1/2 43 Stianes 4s 40 2d st	1	51	51	51	—
48 39 Stianes 4s 46 2d st	4	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2
61 48 1/2 TERNI ELEC 6 1/2s 53	6	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 3/4
82 52 UNIT EL SVC 7s 56	1	59	59	59	- 1/2
28 23 Unit Ind 6s 45	2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1/2

Matured bonds, negotiability impaired pending investigation. In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. Officially listed on application by the corporation. Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the board of governors. ur Under rule. ww With warrants. zw Without warrants. war

Railroad and Public Utility Earnings

Continued from Page 762

Norfolk Southern				Pittsburgh & West Virginia			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	357,939	451,321		April gross	222,473	336,235	
Net operating income	8,770	63,190		Net operating income	22,287	91,815	
Four months' gross	1,300,650	1,533,913		Four months' gross	884,172	1,462,015	
Net operating deficit	68,785	197,053		Net operating income	170,247	472,864	

Norfolk & Western				Reading			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	5,257,960	7,892,994		April gross	3,835,938	5,783,947	
Net operating income	960,280	2,590,210		Net operating income	497,192	1,598,277	
Total income	888,947	2,547,061		Four months' gross	15,414,754	21,804,679	
Surplus after charges	710,421	2,368,244		Net operating income	2,078,443	5,475,784	
Four months' gross	21,708,099	32,146,118					
Net operating income	3,241,954	11,082,616					
Total income	3,372,064	11,286,446					
Surplus after charges	2,657,435	10,571,178					

Northern Pacific				Rutland			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	4,211,059	5,261,164		April gross	244,983	308,626	
Net operating income	71,141	703,354		Net operating loss	52,267	*20,705	
Four months' gross	15,698,105	19,849,809		Four months' gross	909,809	1,172,134	
Net operating deficit	279,121	12,239,235		Net operating loss	291,579	17,799	

Pennsylvania				St. Louis-San Francisco			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	27,919,068	39,491,403		April gross	3,352,811	4,054,493	
Net operating income	3,246,169	6,597,068		Net operating deficit	52,803	*264,597	
Four months' gross	110,823,199	154,189,773		Loss before interest	35,571	1271,673	
Net operating income	10,649,402	24,470,279		Four months' gross	13,775,369	16,892,700	

Pere Marquette				St. Louis Southwest			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	1,924,851	2,986,027		April gross	1,282,398	1,799,193	
Net operating deficit	27,908	1,575,529		Net operating deficit	42,048	1125,527	
Four months' gross	7,646,598	11,076,116		Deficit after charges	299,628	139,634	
Net operating deficit	496,887	11,881,862		Four months' gross	5,793,857	7,778,932	

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie				Seaboard Air Line			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	930,479	1,967,033		April gross	3,829,633	4,025,203	
Net operating income	16,849	246,365		Net operating income	341,691	1,568,162	
Four months' gross	3,707,552	8,145,728		Four months' gross	15,043,504	16,414,310	
Net operating loss	7,004	11,412,423		Net operating income	1,080,249	2,517,820	

Southern				Tennessee Central			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	7,081,822	8,809,006		April gross	168,905	201,723	
Net operating income	819,807	1,568,506		Net operating income	5,035	10,771	
Four months' gross	27,958,541	35,031,635		Four months' gross	721,751	859,107	
Net operating income	2,164,648	6,975,878		Net operating income	32,385	117,673	

Union Pacific				Virginian			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	10,363,249	12,373,360		April gross	1,375,620	1,414,168	
Net operating income	572,862	177,545		Net operating income	496,651	618,785	
Four months' gross	40,645,178	50,044,899		Surplus after charges	406,514	466,514	
Net operating income	2,655,255	3,572,141		Four months' gross	6,027,963	6,411,460	

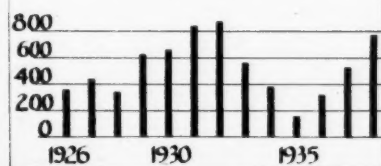
Wabash				Western Maryland			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	3,085,326	3,973,127		April gross	1,050,837	1,447,836	
Net operating deficit	60,575	351,653		Net operating income	217,197	351,653	
Four months' gross	12,327,313	16,226,080		Four months' gross	225,435	354,402	
Net operating deficit	713,053	12,148,212		Deficit after charges	35,855	192,256	

Western Pacific				Winnipeg Electric Company			
1938.		1937.		1938.		1937.	
April gross	956,309	1,229,637		April gross	710,905	1,256,884	
Net operating deficit	473,134	342,228		Net operating income	63,504	274,146	
Deficit after charges	357,305	380,498		Surplus after charges	24,125	253,948	
Four months' gross	3,897,348	4,966,546		Four months' gross	2,893,278	5,446,152	
Net operating deficit	1,549,615	405,184		Net operating income	2,899,069	1,627,356	
Deficit after charges	2,673,908	1,230,258		Surplus after charges	125,010	1,462,235	

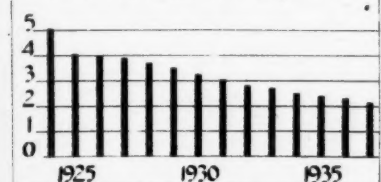
Wide Range of Municipal Power Rates

Continued from Page 757

decline than the decrease that has occurred in the national average.

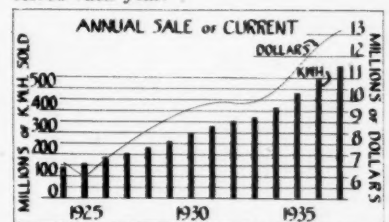
ANNUAL RATE REDUCTIONS
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

The fourth chart shows the total kilowatt hours sold annually. No informed person, of course, would say that this constant increase was wholly attributable to the Washington Plan. It is true, no doubt, as indicated by the residential consumption, that the low price of electric current

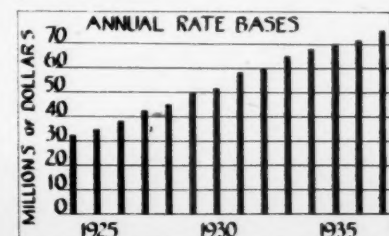
AVERAGE COST TO CUSTOMERS
CENTS PER KILOWATT HOUR

in the District accounted in part for the sale of 1,070 kilowatt hours per customer, as against the national average of 800 kilowatt hours. On the other hand, there has been a very large increase in the load due to added customers which reflects population increases in and about the District. It will be particularly noticeable

that the number of kilowatt hours sold annually up to and including 1933, when a more decided upward trend began, reflects a similar rapid acceleration in the sale of current throughout the country and, in part, is due to increased use of air conditioning and electric ranges. The irregular line shows the gross revenue received each year.



The fifth chart shows the growth in the rate base; that is, the increase in the plant necessary to furnish service to the added customers, and to furnish the added current sold. A study of this graph and the fourth chart indicates that the plant increase has proceeded parallel with the amount of current sold and revenue received. This is a condition which makes for efficiency and economy in rendering service and indicates the conservative nature of the rate base.



Net Income Back to 1926 Level

Continued from Page 751

dustry more than it is helping it by means of the Guffey act, although, ironically enough, when the new coal prices are promulgated by the Bituminous Coal Commission, some observers believe that, like the previous rates which were declared invalid by the courts, they will seek to make the utilities and manufacturers bear the brunt of increased coal prices.

In addition to the other difficulties encountered during the year by the electric light and power industry, the sale of electrical equipment, contrary to the experience of 1929, and in spite of the substantial sums presumably spent by the Federal Government in energizing various projects, was one of the earliest items to be adversely affected by the present business depression, as shown by Chart 5. Building contracts awarded by the public utilities, according to the F. W. Dodge figures, reached a peak in July, on a seasonally adjusted basis, but thereafter the decline was sharp, except for a temporary upturn in January, 1938. In February, March and April the monthly totals, unadjusted, for utility building contracts in thirty-seven States never exceeded \$11,000,000, although March and April are ordinarily among the months of heaviest activity.

The year 1938 to date has been particularly disappointing with respect to the sale of home appliances, especially refrigerators, which until well into 1937 had been instrumental in sustaining the steady upward trend in the residential consumption of current and hence in seeming, even in the minds of some utility executives, to warrant the persistent decrease in the nation-wide average of residential current rates. As late as October, 1937, according to the Edison Electric Institute, domestic sales of electric refrigerators were 53 per cent higher than in the cor-

responding month of the previous year, but by March, 1938, sales had slackened to such an extent that they were 51 per cent lower than in March, 1937, and in April they were 36 per cent lower than in April, 1937. Although it is difficult to make a satisfactory seasonal adjustment for refrigerator sales, they appear, on a seasonally adjusted basis, to have reached a new low record since November, 1934. See also Table IX, showing heavy declines in other appliance sales.

TABLE IX
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE SALES

	1938.	1937.	1936.	% Chge.
Refrigerators				1937-38.
January	104,984	171,405	119,764	-38.75
February	145,096	245,718	179,056	-40.95
March	174,332	352,582	272,139	-50.45
April	212,584	335,214	304,089	-36.49
Four months	637,296	1,104,919	875,048	-42.32
Washers, Electric				
January	66,437	110,030	107,675	-39.62
February	84,740	136,428	113,458	-37.89
March	104,610	170,605	152,524	-38.68
April	84,864	165,957	131,021	-48.86
Four months	340,651	583,020	504,778	-41.57
Washers, Gas Engine				
January	6,174	11,724	12,855	-47.34
February	9,994	13,106	11,818	-23.74
March	12,415	18,788	17,552	-33.92
April	10,291	19,371	18,535	-46.87
Four months	39,874	62,989	60,760	-36.70
Ironers				
January	8,967	15,894	13,316	-43.58
February	10,823	14,907	12,931	-27.40
March	10,721	19,068	20,285	-37.60
April	7,111	17,992	15,446	-60.48
Four months	37,628	67,879	61,988	-44.57
Vacuum Cleaners, Hand				
January	21,512	32,520	24,999	-33.85
February	22,545	38,477	35,769	-41.41
March	32,589	52,001	35,878	-47.67
April	27,174	50,020	29,588	-45.67
Four months	103,820	173,318	114,234	-40.00
Vacuum Cleaners, Floor				
January	96,615	92,956	74,733	+ 4.95
February	77,965	112,787	86,089	-30.96
March	102,954	148,113	114,001	-30.48
April	84,926	140,516	104,559	-39.56
Four months	362,362	493,472	379,377	-26.57
Ranges				
January	18,500	28,166	11,696	-29.3
February	22,628	24,537	16,062	- 7.8
Two months	41,128	50,703	27,758	-18.9
Water Heaters				
January	2,548	3,372	3,033	-24.4
February	3,241	5,678	3,713	-42.9
Two months	5,789	9,050	6,746	-36.0
Source:	Electrical Merchandise			



(above, left) IN THE CAB of the big "J-3" on the New York Central's 20th Century Limited. (above, right) Mr. Russell Thompson, a passenger, asks Bob Sharpe, the engineer, what he thinks about the difference in cigarettes. Bob Sharpe says just what one smoker tells another today: "Camels agree with me!" Experienced smokers know what finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic—mean in smoking.

Engineer Bob Sharpe, of the 20th Century Limited, gives his slant on the question asked by Russell Thompson:
"Are all cigarettes alike?"

"I've always thought that cigarettes were more or less alike, Mr. Sharpe. What's your slant on this point?"

"All cigarettes alike? Not on your life, Mr. Thompson. There's a long list of ways in which I can spot a difference in Camels. There's extra-mildness—real natural taste—the 'lift' I get with a Camel when I'm tired—the fact that Camels don't give me jittery nerves. Every one's a good reason why I stick to Camels. I've been smoking Camels for over 20 years. And the big thing I've found is that Camels agree with me. From what I see, most of the other boys in railroading are pretty much of the same opinion, too. Camels set me right. You bet I'd walk a mile for a Camel!"

On the Air Monday Nights

EDDIE CANTORI

America's great fun-maker and personality, brought to you by Camel cigarettes. Over Columbia Network. See your local newspaper for time.

On the Air Tuesday Nights

BENNY GOODMAN THE "KING OF SWING"

Hear the great Goodman Swing Band "go to town." Every Tuesday at 8:30 pm E.S.T. (9:30 pm E.D. S.T.), 7:30 pm C.S.T., 6:30 pm M.S.T., 5:30 pm P.S.T., over Columbia Network.



"SKEET SHOOTERS," says S. Odis Walding, National All-Gauge Champion, "watch their nerves. On any skeet range you'll see Camels. It's Camels for me all the way. They agree with me."



MOZELLE HUBBARD, cashier of a famous Hollywood restaurant. "Camels taste different," she says. "Richer...milder. I'm devoted to Camels because they agree with me in so many ways."

PEOPLE DO APPRECIATE THE
COSTLIER TOBACCOS
 IN CAMELS

THEY ARE THE
LARGEST-SELLING
 CIGARETTE IN AMERICA



Camels are a matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic.

ONE SMOKER TELLS ANOTHER

"CAMELS AGREE WITH ME"

"A majority of the smokers who grow tobacco prefer Camel cigarettes"—

ACCORDING TO THE OBSERVATION OF THESE TOBACCO PLANTERS



"Growing tobacco for 10 years, I'm in a position to know the quality of tobacco that goes into various cigarettes," James Graves, well-known planter, says. "Like me, most growers around here sold the best of their last crop to Camels. I know tobacco, so I smoke Camels."



B. F. Bivins, another experienced tobacco grower, knows what cigarette pays more for the choice leaf tobacco. "Camel sure gets the best," he says. "Take my own crop last year. Camel bought the best lots. Other planters will tell you the same. You bet, I smoke Camels."



Henderson Carroll has been growing tobacco for 18 years. "For my smoking," he says, "I like Camels. I know the Camel buyers bought just about every top-grade lot of tobacco at the sales I went to last year. My crop was a dandy, and as usual, Camel got the best of it."

